RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 140 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs. 15 |
| 3 Months .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**AMICHAND GOVANJI.**

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

**THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,**

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA**

(Incorporated in England)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 19 June | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK | MALOJAx | 20,837 |
| 3 July | MOREA | | 10,918 |
| 10 „ | RAZMAK | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 17 „ | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 24 „ | RAZMAK | NALDERA x | 15,933 |
| 31 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 7 Aug. | RAZMAK | RANPURA* | 16,585 |
| 14 „ | CHINA | | 7,952 |
| 21 „ | RAZMAK | NARKUNDAx | 16,227 |
| 28 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 4 Sept. | RAZMAK | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 11 „ | KASHMIR | | 8,985 |
| 18 „ | DEVANHA | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 25 „ | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 2 Oct. | RAZMAK† | | 10,602 |
| 9 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 16 „ | MALOJA* | | 20,837 |
| 23 „ | RANPURA | | 16,585 |
| 30 „ | RAZMAK | MOREA* | 10,918 |
| 6 Nov. | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 13 „ | RAZMAK | NALDERAx | 15,993 |
| 20 „ | RANCHI | | 16,650 |
| 27 „ | RAZMAK | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 4 Dec | RAJUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 11 „ | RAZMAK | NARKUNDAx | 16,227 |
| 18 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 25 „ | RAZMAK | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 1927 | | | |
| 1 Jan | RANPURA | .... | .. |
| 8 „ | RAZMAK | MOOLTANx | 20,947 |
| 15 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | .... | .. |
| 22 „ | RAZMAK | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 29 „ | RANCHI | .... | .. |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK | MALOJAx | 20,837 |
| 12 „ | RAJPUTANA | .... | .. |
| 19 „ | RAZMAK | MOREA† | 10,918 |
| 26 „ | RAWALPINDI | .... | .. |

A Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

**SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.**

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £150
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 15th July | MANORA | 7,888 |
| 29th „ | MADURA | 8,075 |
| 12th August | MATIANA | 8,965 |
| 2nd Sept. | A Steamer | |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 22nd June | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China & Japan. For Australia. |
| 10th July | NAGPORE | Straits, China & Japan. |
| 12th Oct. | DEVANHA .. | China & Japan |
| 14th „ | NARKUNDA .. | Australia |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF SUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 16th June | BARPETA | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf. |
| 18th „ | VARSOVA | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 23rd „ | KAROA | East & S. Africa. |

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

**N. Y. K. LINE**

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamer. | | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENOA | MARU | 6785 | 20 June | 2 July |
| *SADO | MARU | 5893 | 28 June | 12 July |
| SYDNEY | MARU | 4105 | 6 July | 20 July |
| TOYOOKA | MARU | 7098 | 16 July | 30 July |
| *TAMBA | MARU | 5845 | 29 July | 12 Aug. |

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

**O.S.K. LINE**

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg Maru .. | K. Orihara | 5,220 | 13 May | 27 May |
| Borneo M. | T. Motoshigo | 5,864 | 29 „ | 10 June |
| *Helmel Maru .. | Y. Ooma | 4,364 | 13 June | 20th „ |
| xTacoma Maru .. | J. Kojima | 5,850 | 23 „ | 7th July |

o Proceeds to Karachi.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

**THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,50,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

## INSURANCE.

**THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—

DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

**THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.**
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

**NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.**

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,883
£ 3,599,736

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dutch East Indies:— | | |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Semarang |
| Bandoeng | Medan | Sourabaya |
| Cheribon | Padang | Solo |
| Djember | Palembang | Tegal |
| Djocja | Pekalongan | Tjilatjap |
| Kota Radja | Pontianak | Weltevreden |

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg:. Agent.

## INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

**A Year of Achievement**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Insurance written | Rs. | 20,16,83,685 |
| Insurance in Force | „ | 98,38,85,325 |
| Assets - - - - - - | „ | 18,44,38,213 |
| Payments to Policyholders | „ | 1,64 16,935 |
| Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926 | „ | 40,49,085 |

**SALIENT FEATURES**

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE
**MANUFACTURERS' LIFE**
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

**THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay]

**TO-DAY and TO-MORROW**

WHO KNOWS

**What is going to happen ?**

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—

Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

"B. C. P. W." **ASVAN**— Best Nervine Tonic.

"B. C. P. W." **PYREX**— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

*Can be had from all Chemists or from their*

SOLE AGENTS:—

**THE POPULAR PHARMACY** (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A THIRD CLASS ENGINEER to look after a small Vertical Boiler in Kathiawar. Pay Rupees fifty. Apply with credentials, Box No. 1707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3313

WANTED—A fully qualified HOUSE SURGEON, whole time. Apply HONORARY SECREARY, Sir Hurkisondas Narrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road.
A R3337

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Masters' Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A RX313

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3253

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Dadya Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

SALARY Rs. 60-250 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Hawaid College, Rawalpindi
T.S.

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Whole or part time JOB for Graduate, studying law. Apply Box No. 1710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3326

## HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of "Ascot" at Souter Road, near Byculla Club whole or in parts. Excellent and healthy locality. Apply S. MEHALBAKHSH, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
C R3317

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle end APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pandrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

## EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute last year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The session starts from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort, Bombay.
M26773

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marshan Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Expert at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3297

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING—Rupees five monthly. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
M R3299

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOK-SELLERS, private and public Libraries are informed that shop-soiled and second-hand books of all descriptions will be purchased at tempting prices by HUSSANALLY GANGJI, 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L

## PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandlagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ..... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ..... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ..... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

### FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.

No charge except for oil used.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

### 1925 MODEL FORD CARS

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

### MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1926, at 3.30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of June, 1926, to the 30th day of June, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1926.
C26576

### IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd. (In Vol. Liquidation) that the Board of Directors of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have extended the time of application for shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., in exchange of the shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd. to the 30th day of September, 1926. The shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills Ltd. are requested to forward the allotment letters duly executed along with the share certificates of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the Registered Office of the Company, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, before the above date.

(Sd.) S B BILLIMORIA,
(Sd.) D. L. STEVENS.
Liquidators of the Indian Woollen Mills Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
26784

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HUME PIPE AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO. (INDIA), LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WITH the consent of the Trustees to the Debenture-holders of the above-named Company, it has been arranged that the Liquidator should sell the entire undertaking and assets of the Company that the Debenture-holders are in possession of, by a Public Auction which is fixed to take place at Phoenix Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 1926, at 1.15 p.m. (S. T.).

The Liquidator will accordingly dispose of by Public Auction on the date and at the place and time specified, the following in one lot:—

(1) The Company's factory at Jamshedpur together with all machinery, plant, buildings, and other appurtenances.
(2) The Company's factory at Mandalay together with all machinery, plant, buildings, and other appurtenances.

The Patent Rights covering the Hume Process will also be sold as part of the above assets.

For detailed particulars of the properties, etc., for sale, applications may be made at the Liquidator's Office, Phoenix Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

P. J. KANGA,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th June, 1926.
C26791

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2596 of 1924.

VIRJI PERAJ, of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) KOMMANNA KANNAYYA GARU and (2) KOMMANNA LAKHMIDEVAMMA, both residing at Vizianagram City ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at Sub-Judge's Court in Vizianagram City, in Vizagapatam District, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1926, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

Property consisting of Inam (gift) Wet and Dry lands, situate at Kookalametta Lakhmipuram Agraharam, near Vizianagram, in Sub-District Vizianagrum of Vizagapatam District, known as Koneti Istuva, sold by Gangulakurti Sanyasalingam and others, resident of Vizianagrum, to our Kannayya for Rs. 2,500 on 6th January, 1917, bearing Registration No. 82, on pages 82, 83, 84, in Vol. 180 of Book No. 1, in Sub-District Office of Vizianagrum.

LOT NO. II.

The property consisting of Inam Wet and Dry lands, situate at Garikivalsu Agraharam, in Sub-District of Vizianagrum of Vizagapatam District, known as Gottapuvani Chervu Istuva, sold by Vadali Sanyasayya and others, resident of Garikivalsu to our Kannayya for Rs. 1,500 on 14th February, 1916, bearing Registration No. 368 on pages 304, 305, 306, in Vol. No. 172 of Book No. 1, in the Sub-District Office of Vizianagrum.

LOT NO. III.

The property consisting of Inam Wet and Dry lands, situate at Ramchandrapuram Agraharam, in Chipurupalli Sub-District of Vizagapatam District, known as Venkanna Chervu Istuva, sold to us by Chelloori Venkataranagappayya and others, resident of Ganguvarisigadam of Chipurupalli, Sub-District for Rs. 1,400, bearing Registration No. 70, on pages 288, 289, 290, in Vol. 154 of Book No. 1, in Chipurupalli Sub-District Office.

LOT NO. IV.

A residential tiled house of 3 "Gadulu" (a measurement), situate on the southern end of Devangulu Street, in Bobbili village of Bobbili Sub-District of Vizagapatam District, sold by Avinala Chittiabbayi, a resident of Bobbili, to our Kannayya for Rs. 600 on 11th December, 1920, bearing Registration No. 2496, on pages 271, 272 of Vol. No. 142 of Book No. 1, in the Sub-District Office of Bobbili.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Nos. 27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26676

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

RE: SUB-DIVISION OF SHARES.

HOLDERS of Old Scrip for Old Issue and New Issue Shares in this Company are reminded that New Rs. 10 per Share Scrip in lieu thereof is in course of issue now, and it is particularly requested that all Old Scrip be sent in to this Office for sub-division and issue of New Scrip before the end of the current month.

New Scrip will be issued in the name of the present registered holders only, unless accompanied by duly completed Transfer Deeds.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 9th June, 1926.
"Hongkong House," Calcutta.
26781

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23109.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS OF MOTOR CAR AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT BRAND NEW MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in convenient lots this day, TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown near Parsee Statue, opposite the Byculla Jail, Clare Road, by order of the concerned:—

A big lot brand new motor tyres and tubes of well-known makers of 31 by 4, 880 by 135, 875 by 105, 815 by 120 sizes.

The above goods are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1926 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 172, Bangles, Tin boxes, glass bottles, bundles Galvd. Tubes, Tin plates, logs, scantlings, hardware, 31 bags Kajoo nuts, stoneware jars; Rolls papers, ammunition boots, Bedding and Iron Cot, curtain rods, Asbestos sheets, whisky, 6 cases advg. matter, Porcelainware, 539 cases window glasses, 253 gas tubes, Iron sheets, paint, eye-lets, Toy Motor car, chocolate, Turpentine chemical etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

### BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATHERAN KNOWN AS "VICTORIA LODGE."

Suit No. 2354 of 1925.

Sorabjee Dadabhoy Pavri and others vs. Jehangir Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Pavri, the Receiver appointed herein under Consent Decree, dated 12th June, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Coy. will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land with their appurtenances situate at Matheran in the district of Kolaba Sub-district Karjat admeasuring about 14 gunthas with the bungalows and out-houses standing thereon and known by the name of "Victoria Lodge" and described as No. 150 in the map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows:—On the north partly by Government land and partly by the Vernacular Municipal School on the south by the property of Joosab Pirmahomed Japanwalla on the east by a public road and on the west by the public lane called Mary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

## AUCTION SALES.

### GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BHANDARWADA NEAR DADAR STATION AND AT PARBHADEVI ROAD NEAR AGAR BAZAR AND ON THE EAST SIDE OF KUMBHARWADA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Pandurang Harischand, Chandrabhagabai widow of Bhau Keshav and Laxmibai wife of Pandurang Harischand Mortgagors under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th August 1925 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the said Indenture of Mortgage, dated 13th August, 1925, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned lot No. I THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Lot No. II on THURSDAY the 17th June, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), and Lot No. III on SATURDAY, the 19th June, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandarwada outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7224 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 42 and New No. A/3547 and Old Survey No. 294 and New Survey No. 1584 and Cadastral Survey No. 815 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4412 and 4414 (2) and Street No. 772 and 774 (a) and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East partly by the properties of Balkrishna Bhasker and partly by properties of Gangadhar Bhasker and other and on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Raghooji.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house thereon situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1860 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3690 and New Survey No. 1631 and Cadastral Survey No. 63 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under G Ward No. 2715-2717-2718 and Street No. 181-182-183.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 74.7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2720, New No. 9728, Old Survey No. 1/104 and New Survey No. 5622 and Cadastral Survey No. 4029 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C Ward No. 7630 and Street No. 264 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Dharmaji Kanoo and on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Surva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attroneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### YOUR LIFE-READING

For one year in "Antharadashas" Rs. 2. The same with exhaustive monthly notes Rs. 5. One year's weekly predictions Rs. 8. Whole life from Rs. 8 and upwards. Testimonials from all quarters. Place, sex, date and time of birth always required.

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA, Astrologer, Dewan's Road, Mysore.

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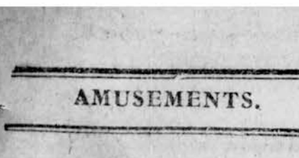
## AMUSEMENTS.

Back Again

Charlie Chaplin in A Dog's Life

Pathépicture

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
Its One Big Laugh From Start to Finish.




GLAMOROUS, GLITTERING and GLORIOUS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME : 6-30 and 10 P. M.
SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW on WEDNESDAY AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
SPECIALLY FOR PARSI HOLIDAY
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE at 3 P. M ON WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE, 1926
EKACHA PYALLA
ON SATURDAY, 19th June, at 8-30 P. M.
and
ON SUNDAY, 20th June, at 3 p. m.
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Hindustan Film Co's.
JANAKI SWAYANWAR
or
DHANURBHANG
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

90,000 CLIENTS.
Wonderful Foretelling
Full Annual Life-Reading with delineation of Life and Character, Re 1. State time, date of birth or letter. Mr. E. Subramanya Iyer, M. A., M. L., Trivandrum, writes: "The Reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." This premier house has to-day on its rolls 90,000 clients. THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Railway.


## SHARE MARKET.

Bombay. June, 14.

Mills shares remained steady:—

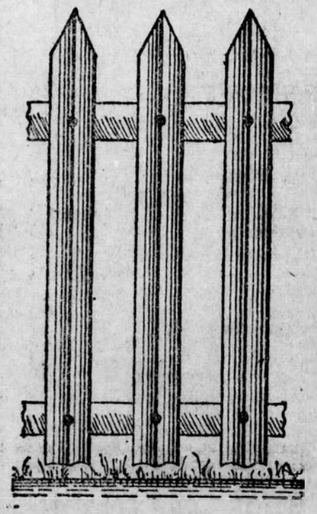
There was heavy speculative purchases in Tata Steel Def. and ordy. shares and there was a sharp rise. The tone of the market is still firm but it is advisable to clear the holdings at every rise as it will take some years to have dividend on Ordinary and Defd. shares.

Burmah, Hydro, Tata Power, Andhra were firmer.

Tramways is stedy. We quote Fazul 858/12, Pearl 478/12, Crescent 180, Indore 395, B. Dying 900, Century 376/4, Nagpur 511/4, Swadesh 481/4, New Great 302/8, Tata Ordy 11/12, Tata Defd. 86/4, Hydro 1022/8.

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid. | Quotations Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India.. .. | 50 | 2 ½ | 83 8 |
| Baroda .. .. | 50 | 4 | 83 |
| Central Co-operative. | 50 | 7 ½ | 53 |
| Central .. .. | 25 | 1¾ | 27 10 |
| Eastern .. .. | £ 5 | 9 p.c. | 81 |
| Imperial .. .. | 500 | 40 | 1710 |
| Imperial Contributory | *125 | 10 | 440 |
| Union .. .. | 7¾ | .. | 3 11 XD |
| **CEMENTS AND MANGANESE** | | | |
| Bundi .. .. | 10 | .. | 11 12 |
| Central India Mining. | 10 | 4½ | 25 4 |
| Indian Cement O. .. | 350 | .. | 42 8 |
| Katni Cement O. .. | 100 | .. | 42 8 |
| Katni Cement D. .. | 40 | .. | 135 |
| Punjab Cement O. .. | 10 | .. | 4 |
| Shivrajpure .. .. | 10 | Y | 77 41 12 |
| **RAILWAY COMPANIES.** | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej .. | 500 | 11 p.c. | 940 |
| Amritsar Pattis .. | 100 | 10 p.c. | 145 |
| Central Province .. | 100 | 7¾ p.c. | 120 8 |
| Dhond Baramati .. | 100 | 6 p.c. | 89 |
| Guzerat .. .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 95 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 |
| Larkana .. .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 78 |
| Mandra Bhon .. | 99 | 5 p.c. | 81 |
| Pachora Jammer .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 85 |
| Sara Sirajgunj .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 94 |
| Sialkot Narowal .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 102 |
| Sind Light .. .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 156 4 |
| Tapti Valley .. .. | 500 | 8 p.c. | 710 XD |
| Upper Sind Light .. | 100 | 4 p.c. | 71 |
| **STEAMER COMPANIES.** | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 188 12 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. .. .. | 250 | .. | 245 |
| Scindia Steam .. | 15—0—14—9 | | 11 |
| **ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.** | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 74 |
| Andhra Valley O. .. | 1,000 | .. | 695 |
| Andhra Valley P. .. | 1,000 | .. | 970 |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 2-8 | 118 12 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 7 p.c. | 64 |
| Karachi Electricity .. | 100 | 6 | 95 |
| Surat Electricity .. | 100 | .. | 62 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O. | 1,000 | 30 | 1012 8 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 940 XD |
| Tata Power O. .. | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| Tata Power P. .. | 1,000 | .. | 750 |
| **PRESS COMPANIES** | | | |
| Akbari .. .. | 500 | .. | 250 |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | .. | 175 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy. | 500 | 20-35 | 930 |
| Indian Cotton.. .. | 126 | 20 | 220 |
| Mammad Manufacturing | 250 | .. | 210 |
| New Berar .. .. | 500 | 80 | 860 |
| New East India .. | 1,000 | .. | 1100 |
| New Mofussil P. .. | 400 | 40 | 510 |


CORRUGATED STEEL
PALE FENCING.
UNCLIMBABLE, STRONG AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD



Height from 4 to 8 feet always in stock with its complete fittings. A GREAT SAVING in the cost of erection as it requires no foundation. Enquiries solicited for all kind of iron and sheet works
NANSI IRON AND STEEL WORKS
223, THAKURDWAR RD., BOMBAY.
Post No. 2.


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Prince of Wales.. | 500 | 61 | 740 |
| Volkart U.P. .. .. | 500 | 40 | 675 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.** | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown .. | 100 | .. | 158 12 |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. .. | 76 | .. | 13 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. .. .. | 125 | 7-8 | 497 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation New .. .. | 50 | 5 | 133 12 |
| Burma Corporation .. | 10 | 0-6 | 11 |
| Bombay Uganda .. | 80 | 4-12 | 46 8 |
| British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh. | 8 | 0 4 0 | 5 3 |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum | 100 | .. | 200 |
| Jost Engineering .. | 50 | 7-8 | 75 |
| Mckenzie .. .. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 315 |
| New Union Floor Mills | 100 | .. | 30 |
| Port Canning .. .. | 1,000 | 50 | 705 |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas. | 100 | .. | 90 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st .. | 150 | 6 p.c.y | 132 |
| Tata Iron Pref. .. | 100 | .. | 62 8 |
| Tata Iron Defd. .. | 30 | .. | 86 4 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co O. .. .. | 75 | .. | 30 8 |
| Thacker .. .. | 50 | .. | 125 |
| Telephone .. .. | 50 | ly | 28 |
| **INSURANCE COMPANIES.** | | | |
| Empire of India .. | 50 | 22-8 | 700 |
| Jupiter .. .. | 15 | .. | 5 8 |
| New India .. .. | 25 | ly | 20 12 |
| Oriental Life .. .. | 50 | 30 p.c | 925 |
| Vulcan .. .. | 10 | 0-6-0 | 3 2 |
| **MILLS.** | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 10 | 410 |
| Alliance .. .. | 100 | .. | 40 |
| Apollo .. .. | 50 | .. | 6 4 |
| Assur Virjee .. .. | 100 | .. | 3 |
| Berar Manfg. .. .. | 200 | 30 | 250 |
| Bombay Cotton O. .. | 500 | 15 | 315 |
| Bombay Cotton P. .. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 2 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 25y | 900 |
| Bombay Industrial .. | 100 | .. | 11 |
| Bombay Woollen .. | 100 | .. | 70 |
| Bradbury .. .. | 250 | 10 | 325 |
| Bradbury P. .. .. | 250 | 7 p.c. | 175 |
| Broach Fince Counts.. | 250 | .. | 35 |
| Century .. .. | 100 | 20y | 376 4 |
| Central India O. .. | 100 | 16 | 511 4 |
| Central India P. .. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 435 |
| Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 45 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 100 | .. | 131 4 |
| Coorla .. .. | 100 | .. | 140 |
| Crescent .. .. | 100 | nil | 180 |
| Currimbhoy .. .. | 250 | .. | 300 |
| David .. .. | 500 | .. | 350 |
| Dawn .. .. | 250 | 40 | 670 |
| Diamond O. .. .. | 100 | .. | |
| E.D. Sassoon United O. | 10 | .. | 0 14 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | nil | 220 |
| Edward Sassoon .. | 200 | nil | 130 |
| Elphinstone O. .. | 100 | .. | 20 8 |
| Emperor Edward .. | 500 | .. | 265 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 250 | 25 | 858 12 |
| Finlay .. .. | 100 | nil | 115 |
| Framjee Petit .. | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| Globe .. .. | 100 | .. | 25 |
| Gokak .. .. | 100 | 5 | 107 8 |
| Gold Mohur .. .. | 100 | .. | 5 8 |
| Hindoostan .. .. | 1,000 | 100 | 1400 |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100 | 8 | 175 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 100 | 1050 |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 12 | 395 |
| Indian Woollen .. | 50 | .. | 2 8 |
| Jamshed O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 60 |
| Khatau Makanjee .. | Nil | | 95 |
| Kilachand .. .. | 25 | .. | 4 4 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | 500 | .. | 1000 |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. | 1,000 | 150 | 4925 |
| Madhora Scindia .. | 100 | .. | 18 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi .. | 100 | .. | 87 8 |
| Madras United .. | 250 | 15 | 400 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. | 1,000 | 100 | 1950 |
| Mathradas .. .. | 100 | .. | 120 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | 100 | .. | 95 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,000 | 60 | 2150 |
| Model Mills, Nagpur .. | 250 | .. | 130 |
| Mysore .. .. | 50 | 5 | 100 |
| New City of Bombay. | 100 | 10 | 140 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 500 | 10y | 500 |
| Osmanshahi (100) .. | 75 | .. | 70 |
| Pearl .. .. | 250 | 12 | 478 12 |
| Phoenix .. .. | 100 | 10 | 400 |
| Premier .. .. | 100 | .. | 36 4 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 100 | .. | 18 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | 500 | .. | 575 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1,000 | 250 xd | 7525 |
| Simplex .. .. | 250 | .. | 116 4 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | .. | 32 8 |
| Standard .. .. | 500 | 40 | 1225 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | 100 | 18 | 481 4 |
| Swan .. .. | 100 | 8 | 130 |
| Tata Mill O. .. .. | 500 | .. | 115 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. .. | 500 | 90 | 1940 |
| Vishnu P. .. .. | 500 | 35 | 550 |
| Western India Spng. | 1,000 | 100 | 750 |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 14

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 413 |
| Bombay Cotton | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 888-12 | 902-8 | 887-8 | 900 | |
| Century .. .. | 370 | 376-4 | 368-12 | 376 4 | |
| Central India .. | 507-8 | 512-8 | 507-8 | 511-4 | |
| Colaba Land .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131-4 |
| Crescent .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 |
| Edward Sassoon.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 135 |
| Fazulbhoy .. | 847-8 | 862 4 | 847-8, | 860 | |
| Finalay .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117-8 |
| Globe .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| Gokak .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107-8 |
| Indian Bleaching | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175 |
| Indore Malwa .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 395 |
| Kohinoor .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1000 |
| Madhowjee .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87-8 |
| Mathuradas .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86-4 |
| Mysore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 |
| New Great .. | | | | | 302-8 |
| Pearl .. .. | 471-4 | 480 | 471-4 | 478-12 | |
| Pahany .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 220 |
| Phoenix .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 400 |
| Simplex .. .. | 111-4 | 116-4 | 111-4 | 116-4 | |
| Swadeshi .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 481-4 |
| Swan Mills .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132-8 |
| Tata Mill .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | | | | | |
| Alcock .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 158-12 |
| Bombay Steam .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183-12 |
| Tram Co., Ord. | | | | | 118-12 |
| Bundi Cement .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11-8 |
| Central India Mining | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28-4 |
| Indian Cement .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42-8 |
| Katni Cement Ord. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52-8 |
| Shivarajpur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41-8 |
| Tata Hydro | 1030-4 | 1032-8, | 1022-8 | 1022 8 | |
| Tata Iron & Steel Ord. | 29-8 | 31 | 28-12 | 30-4 | |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def. | 82-8 | 88-12 | 80 | 86-4 | |

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

June 14.

Konderkerk, Coerkemp, Rotterdam.
Gurna, Huges, Akyab.
Cape Ortegal, McMaster, Akyab.
Ormara, Remmington, Moulmein.
Haresfield, Linden, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

June 15.

Genoa, Benzamino, Genoa.
British Knight, Legg, Abadan.

### LOADING.

June 14.

Steamer Chrenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 14).

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

1 C/o Agra, 3116, Liverpool, 19/6, K Nixon and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 3989, London, 19/6, M M and Co.
5 Delta, 4738, China, 22/6, M B & Co.
7 Ehrenfels 3680 Karachi, N F L Edwards Ltd.
9 Aras, 2058, Abadan, NF., Wallace and Co.
10 Karoa, 3607 Durban, 23/6, M M & Co.
11 Elveric, 3563, N F, 15/6 F F Cumbpbel and Co.
12 A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, N.F., Mayagon Dock Co.
14 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/6, L and M Italiana.
15 Teespool, 2939, Hull, 20/6, T Morrison, and Co.

**VICTORIA DOCK.**

1 Gurna, 3223, N F N F M M & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 16/6, M M and Co.
8 Ormara, 2978, Karachi N F M M & Co.
9 Sirsa, 3387, N F N F M M & Co.
10-11 Jalaputra, 3113, Calcutta, 16/6, Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Kondekerk 3650, Continent via 25/6, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf 23/6 M M & Co.
16 Larfine 124, N F N F R Aassaria & Co.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**

B Dara, 3083, N F, 16/6 T Morrison and Co.
D/E Cape Artegal, 3136, Rangoon 20/6, Scindia S N Co.
G Indira, 298, Malabar, 16/6, Bombay Steamships.
H Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 15/6, Laljee Naranjee and Co.
L/M Gairsoppa, 3227, NF. NF, M M and Co.

### EXPORTS.

June 14.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—100 cwt kangseed Volkart Bros, 8 pots palma nesa oil Volkart Bros, 105 cwt poppy seed G Hansraj, 55 bdles cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd., 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—75 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton K Devchand and Co., 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwt ground nut cake S Bannister and Co. Ltd, 10000 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohomed, 8000 cwt ground nut oil cake N V Velmohomed, 110 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co. 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Copenhagen:—40 cwt green cardamoms Volkart Bros.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool:—5175 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohomed.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—4 casks wet casings Union Casing Supplying Co., 2700 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohomed, 14 bdles woollen carpets H A Aminoff, 245 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 7 bdle woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 3 bdles lamb skins A Azizullahoff, 6 bales cow hides C Rahimtoola and Sons, 1 cwt cuttle fish Karmally and Co, 307 cwt turmeric Karmally and Co, 10 bales goat skins M Esmail, 2 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipipng Agency Ltd, 132 cwt deer horns Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons. 55 bales hemp K H Lukmanji and Co, 11 bales goat and sheep skins A Abdoola and Co.

For Constantinople:—1 bdle woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 23 bdles woollen carpets H A Aminoff.

For Barcelona:—150 bdles cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Tesspool: for Dunkerk:—100 bales cotton C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Ehrenfels for Copenhagen:—5 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co.

For Antwerp:—1945 cwt castor seed K M Nathoo.

For Hull:—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—600 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Delta for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—400 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

### IMPORTS.

June 14.

S S Lanterfels from Hamburg. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd.

From Hamburg:—346 casks mercury white oil, 175 casks mercury oil, 36 cases cheap cutlery, 141 cases iron ware, 65 cases umbrella fittings, 30 cases imitation jewellery, 506 cases wonder candles, 71 cases hard ware, 490 cases slates, 37 cases tin hollow ware, 96 cases slate pencils, 23 cases chains, 57 cases German silver sheets and circles, 154 cases iron padlocks, 59 cases iron hasps and stupie, 59 cases padlocks hasps, 1970 cases common spirit, 25 cases steel flinges, 47 cases colours, 75 cases glass globes, 40 cases toys, 676 cases hollow glass, 15 cases glass ware, 50 cases condensed milk, 21 cases steel hammers, 36 cases bolts and nuts, 17 cases cottons and woollens, 12 cases needles, 20 cases oil varnish, 39 cases cotton and art silk goods, 13 cases brushes, 43 cases port wine, 18 cases art silk and cotton laces, 28 cases enamelled ware, 40 cases iron nails, 200 bdles copper sheets, 130 bdles yellow metal sheets, 250 bdles yellow metal square, 1833 pieces and bdles galved gas tubes, 959 pieces and bdles back gas tubes, 263 bdles hurricane lamps, 11 cases hurricane lamps, 178 bags bolts and nuts, 175 D/bags farina, 200 D/bags caraway seed, 23 cases glass hollow ware, 300 bags soda ash, 13 cases steel ware 24 cases paper, 149 bales paper, 13 bales motor covers, 50 pkges hollow glass, 12 bdles copper rods, 160 coils galved wire, 19 cases window glass, 150 cases beer, 20 cases mouth organs, 17 cases iron tools, 105 pieces iron tools, 17 cases lamps and parts, 15 cases acid tannic, 15 cases camphor powder, 13 cases stationery, 13 cases hollow ware, 20 drums bleaching powder, 25 casks safety fuses, 12 cases yellow metal sheeting, 13 cases E'ware, 17 cases tin hollow boxes, 12 cases iron eyes, 10 cases wire netting, 12 cases cycles and accessories, 9 cases art silk, 13 cases cotton goods, 20 cases porcelain, 10 cases Chinese blue.

From Bremen:—55 cases iron ware, 1083 cases wire nails, 485 cases iron rivets, 125 D/bags iron rivets, 185 cases beer, 27 cases heel tips, 150 kegs iron ware, 54 cases tools, 25 cases leonic goods, 25 cases ribbon, 67 cases padlocks, 67 cases hammers, 16 cases art silk goods, 18 cases iron hinges, 19 cases stationery, 15 cases clocks, 18 cases hard ware, 10 cases toys, 10 cases colour, 45 D/bags iron bolts and nuts, 330 bags iron bolts and nuts, 442 rates empty soda water bottles, 35 coils wire rope, 100 casks cement, 367 drums chloride of lime, 15 bags empty bottles, 440 crates empty bottles, 250 bdles copper sheets, 898 bdles steel bars, 5109 pieces steel bars, 15 cases cycles and parts, 10 cases hollow glass, 437 bales paper, 517 pieces steel angles, 100 bags broken E'ware tiles, 20 cases chains.

From Rotterdam:—10 cases nitrate of soda, 75 cases art silk yarn, 100 cases bicarbonate of amoonia, 1612 cases vegetable products, 85 cases condensed milk, 75 cases wine, 659 cases dyes dry, 134 casks dyes dry, 66 casks dyes paste, 20 cases dyes paste, 300 drums motor oil, 60 drums beer, 400 casks alizarine dry paste, 20 casks chemicals, 38 casks sulphate of alumina, 90 D/bags sulphate of alumina, 50 D/bags farina, 675 D/bags bolts and nuts, 44 drums sulpide of sodium, 98 bales paper, 210 casks hydrosulphite, 10 cases cotton.

From Port Said:—1 case books, 2 cases provisions.

S S Naringa from Calcutta. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Calcutta:—9139 tons coal.

S S Delta from Aden. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Aden:—1 box gold coin, 15 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold sheet, 2 boxes sovereigns, 45 boxes silver rupees, 5 bars silver, 7 bxes inconvient coins, 11 cases specie, 35 bales grey cotton shirting, 6 nos empty gas cylinders.

From Port Said:—3 cases gold bar.

From London7Aden:—1 case stationery, 15 parcels sundry parcel goods.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The decision of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., will be final and legally binding in all matters connected with the competition and no correspondence will be entered into with any competitor.

The result will be published in this paper in July next. Competitors not desiring to have their names published need not compete. Each such essay will become the absolute property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and they will have the sole right to publish or otherwise make use of any such essay of any successful or unsuccessful competitor at any time without any remuneration.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

## BOMBAY MARKET

### COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 14.

A further moderate fall of 6 points in in old crop and 10 to 6 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on further long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 7 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The weather in the American Cotton Belt remains favourable and there is a more hopeful feeling regarding the crop prospects. The developments as regards the Coal strike in England are better and seem to indicate a desire for a settlement.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th inst. as under:—

"Weather favourable but shorts appear to be overconfident. Would only sell on good rallies."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

Whilst we can see some justification for the comparative strength of the July contracts owing to the growing scarcity of tenderable cotton, there is no justification whatever for new crop contracts to remain steady in face of the weakness in America. The demand for the manufactured article shows no signs of improvement and if new crop prices here are maintained at their present parity, consumers generally will again look to the American markets for a large proportion of their requirements and our market will once more suffer in the long run.

In accordance with a further decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 338 1/2, and gradually advanced to Rs. 340 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 340 1/4. One Japanese House and shroffs were moderate sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 340 and advanced to Rs. 342 on Commission Houses buying. On shroffs selling the market receded to Rs. 340 and closed at the same rate.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. 316 and improved to Rs. 317 1/2 on shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 317 1/4. Commission Houses were sellers. Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 322 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 323 1/2 on buying by shroffs. Whilst Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 301 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at the opening rate F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 254 and Rs. 249.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand was poor.

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 318 |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 340 |
| Fully Good Bengal July | 254½ |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. | 249½ |
| Fine Oomra July | 323½ |
| Fine Oomra Dec/January | 301½ |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

| Description | Super-fine | Fine. | F. Good. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal | 276 | 266 | 256 | 246 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 333 | 323 | 303 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 323 | 353 | 338 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 353 | 343 | 324 | |
| M. G. Broach No. 2 | 350 | 351 | 343 | 335 |
| M. G. Southerns | | | 336 | 326 |
| M. G. Southerns F.G. Fair | | | | 316 |
| M. G. Punjab/American | 367 | 352 | 351 | 343 |

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 317 |
| Fully Good Broach July/August | 340 |
| Fully Good Bengal July | 254 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. | 249 |
| Fine Oomra Bengal July | 323 |
| Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. | 301 |
| Good Southerns June | 315 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M G | 270/75 ..... |
| Bengal Fine M G | 255/60 ..... |
| Bengal F G M G | 230/45 ..... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M G | 255 ..... |
| Sindh-Punjab F G M G | 240/45 ..... |
| Punjab-Americans FGM G | 350/55 ..... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G | 335/40 ..... |
| Nagpur Fine M G | 335/40 ..... |
| Yeotmal Fine M G | 325/30 ..... |
| Pulgaon Fine M G | 325/30 ..... |
| Arvi Fine M G | 320/30 ..... |
| Amraoti Fine M G | 300/16 ..... |
| Khamgaon-Akola | 330/5 ..... |
| Mulkapur Fine M G | 275/85 ..... |
| Khandesh Fine M.G. | 276/80 ..... |
| Khandesh F G M G | ..... ..... |
| Broach Fine M G | 340/45 ..... |
| Broach F G M G | 315/20 ..... |
| Muthia Fine M G | 255/65 ..... |
| Muthia F G M G | 235/45 ..... |
| Dharwar S G | ..... ..... |
| Coompta M G | 360/65 ..... |
| Western M G | 300/10 ..... |
| Westerns H G | ..... ..... |
| Miraj M G | 350/55 ..... |
| Cambodia F G M G | 385/90 ..... |
| Navsari F G M G | ..... ..... |
| Surat F G M G | 380/400 ..... |
| Kadi/Viramgam F G M G | 315/20 ..... |
| Dhollera F G M G | 310/15 ..... |
| Kalagin F G M G | ..... ..... |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 12

| In full-pressed Bales | Since 1st September 12-6-26 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. .. | 17 | 2,89,078 | 2,92,251 |
| Central India .. | 521 | 3,65 722 | 3,28,617 |
| Barsi and Nagar .. | 226 | 2,15,379 | 1,99,352 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 73,512 | 96,211 |
| Berar .. .. | 277 | 4,71 532 | 5,63,626 |
| Central Provinces .. | 603 | 2,43,951 | 2,55,565 |
| Total Oomras .. | 1714 | 16,59,174 | 17,35,632 |
| Dholera .. .. | 80 | 2,61,814 | 2,70,072 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | | 1,29.207 | 1,31,513 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 594 | 1,03.011 | 72,356 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 226 | 2.87,678 | 3.56,935 |
| Broach .. .. | 50 | 3,11,722 | 4.80,366 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 2,814 | 1,17,602 | 1.33,418 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 1.151 | 74,275 | 71,963 |
| Coconada .. .. | | 2,208 | 1,262 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia .. | 552 | 38,80 | 28,105 |
| Persian .. .. | | 3,851 | 4.684 |
| American .. .. | | 17,257 | 9,649 |
| Egyptian and African .. .. | | 62,646 | 48,486 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts .. .. | | 3,147 | 3,487 |
| Total .. | 7,180 | 30,72,497 | 33,47,923 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | 1st Sept. to 10th June 1-6-26 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 1,028 | 4,88,499 | 5,97,651 |
| Japan & China .. | 12479 | 15,82,953 | 16,25,472 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 21,811 | 20,047 |
| Up country by Rail. | | 83,476 | 13,423 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. | | 21,966 | 61,896 |
| Total .. .. | 1,3507 | 21,18,696 | 23,18,489 |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 3,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 200 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | Nil |
| Total Imports | Nil |
| Mid. Americans Spot | 9.75d. |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis | 16.55d. |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12.

| Future Delivery Prices:— | |
|---|---|
| July | 9.14 —.09 |
| October | 8.75 —.10 |
| December | 8.67 —.10 |
| January | 8.65 —.11 |
| March | 8.69 —.10 |
| May | 8.73 —.03 |

### EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, June 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 15.35 —.10 |
| November | 15.03 —.17 |
| January | 14.95 —.15 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12.

| Cotton Delivery | Mid. Uplands | G. O. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool:— | | |
| June | 9.23 | —.07 |
| July | 9.17 | —.06 |
| August | 8.93 | —.06 |
| September | 8.87 | —.06 |
| October | 8.78 | —.07 |
| November | 8.70 | —.07 |
| December | 8.71 | —.07 |
| January | 8.69 | —.07 |
| February | 8.69 | —.07 |
| March | 8.72 | —.07 |
| April | 8.72 | —.07 |
| May | 8.74 | —.07 |
| June | 8.73 | —.07 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, "Good" | 6.15 |
| Scinde, "Fully Good" | 6.45 |
| Scinde, "Fine" | 6.75 |
| Bengal, "Good" | 6.25 |
| Bengal, "Fully Good" | 6.55 |
| Bengal, "Fine" | 6.85 |
| Oomra, "Good" | 6.95 |
| Oomra, "Fully Good" | 7.25 |
| Oomra, "Fine" | 7.55 |
| Broach, "Good" | 7.55 |
| Broach, "Fully Good" | 7.95 |
| Broach, "Fine" | 8.35 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| June | 15.55 —.10 |
| July | 15.35 —.10 |
| August | 15.35 —.10 |
| September | 15.30 —.10 |
| October | 15.15 —.10 |
| November | 15.07 —.13 |
| December | 15.10 —.15 |
| January | 14.94 —.16 |
| February | 14.89 —.16 |
| March | 14.84 —.16 |
| April | 14.84 —.16 |
| May | 14.79 —.16 |
| June | 14.79 —.16 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS. COTTON.

New York, June 12.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports | 20,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 13,000 |
| Futures at New York:— | |
| July | 17.50 —.15 |
| October | 16.24 —.10 |
| December | 16.24 —.10 |
| January | 16.17 —.08 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 18.00 —.15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 17.04 —.03 |
| Futures at New Orleans:— | |
| July | 16.79 —.03 |
| October | 16.90 —.12 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) | 19.7/8 |
| Demand Bills | 4.86.18 |

### CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, June 12.

| Futures at New York:— | |
|---|---|
| July | 17.50 —.15 |
| October | 16.24 —.10 |
| December | 16.24 —.10 |
| January | 16.17 —.08 |

Liverpool, June 12.

| Cotton Delivery | Mid. Uplands | G. O. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool:— | | |
| July | 9.17 | —.06 |
| October | 8.78 | —.07 |
| December | 8.70 | —.07 |
| January | 8.69 | —.07 |

### WHEAT.

London, June 12.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs.:—
55 June/July Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs.:—
54 June/July Sellers.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom:—
2,300,000 quarters.
Australian:—
58/9 June/July Sellers.
Choice White Karachi:—
58 June/July Sellers.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.
Cargo, West Australian Sailer 61 March, Germany, Paid.

### SEEDS.

London, June 12.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
£15-11-3 June/July Paid.
£15-5/8 July/August Hull Paid.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
£8.1/8 June/July Sellers.
Tone:—Firmly held.
Castorseed Bombay:—
£17 June/July Sellers.
Linseed Bombay:—
£18 June/July Nominal.
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton:—
£21 June/July Nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—
£21-3/4 June/July Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—
£22-1/2 June/July Sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—
£20-1/4 June/July Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore:—
£22-1/4 June/July Sellers.

### LINSEED

London, June 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Pags:—
May/July seller £16 7/8
June/July sellers £16 7/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Nil.—
June Aug. offered 30/1 1/2
Sept/Dec. offered 36/7 1/2
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton unreceived.

### METALS.

London, June 12.

English best Selected Copper £62.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £57.1/16.
Copper Braziers £74-1/4.
Yellow Metal £69.
Hard Spelter £31.
Corrugated Sheets £16-1/4.
Tin Block, Nil.
Tin Block £265-1/4.

### RUBBER.

London, June 12.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—
July/August value 19
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 20 3/4
Sellers 21
Tone:—Steady.

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 12.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

### BARLEY.

London, June 12.

Karachi Barley, Nil.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Rrcs. 1210.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1280.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1265.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs 154 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 11/16
London—Paris Frcs. 166-50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 164.00
London—Rome Liras. 134.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady—Dull.

London, June 12.

Tele. Transfers 1/5-15/16.
Bar Gold £4/4/11.1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30-3/8 Quietly steady.

London, June 12.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—India Small buyer. Small offerings. Market closed quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/13/25

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 18.17 |
| Oslo | 21.86 |
| Amsterdam | 12.11 1/8 |
| Switzerland | 25.12 |
| Belgium | 163.75 |
| Athens | 392.50 |
| Warsaw | 52.00 |

London, June 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange Belgium | 163.37 |
| Exchange Athens | 389.50 |

Cuban Sugar 11/4-1/2 June Sellers.

London, June 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 166.00 |
| Exchange on London in Germany | 20.44 |
| Exchange on London in Italy | 133.75 |

New York, June 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 4.86.18 |

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 14.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

### DISCOUNTS.

London, June 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4-3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 10-3/8.

### BULLION

Bombay, June 14.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs 68/10/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/11/0

London June 13.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30/6
Silver forward, d. 30/6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.
Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86-7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-1/8 unchgd
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100-12 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £75-7/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £ 103.1/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104-1/4 unchgd.
Consols 2½ per cent 55.1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 57 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 69-3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58-1/2 unchanged.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 14.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1922, Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 108/2.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 106/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1922, 100/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 102/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 108/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114.
4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/15.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 86.8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 115.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 104/8.
Tone of Market: Steady sellers.

### SHARES.

London, June 12.

Hongkong Bank £131 1/2
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £9 3/4
Eastern Bank £6

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 14.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

| | | Rs. As. Ps. |
|---|---|---|
| **LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—** | | |
| Standard | Per lb. | 1 2 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 1 9 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Manekji (Patangia) | ,, | 1 1 3 |
| Kaliamardan | ,, | 1 1 3 |
| Daud Sahib | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| **LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 6202/5303:—** | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 1 2 6 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 1 1 9 |
| David Mill | ,, | 1 2 3 |
| Apollo | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| **LONG CLOTH X Quality:—** | | |
| Swan Finlay | ,, | 1 2 0 |
| Gold Mohor | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| **LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 24-42 in.—** | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 1 0 9 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 0 9 |
| Century (Bugle) | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| Sakuntala | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| Sundari Brand | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:— | | |
| Spring (Balance) | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| Jacob E D | ,, | 1 1 0 |
| Century | ,, | 1 2 6 |
| **DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—** | | |
| Spling (Balance) | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Century | ,, | 1 1 6 |
| Jacob E D. | ,, | 1 0 6 |
| 1386 Tata | ,, | 3 3 0 |
| **CHECK GREY DRILL 1 lb. 4:—** | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 4 4 0 |
| Jamshed | ,, | 4 4 0 |
| Century | ,, | 4 12 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney £5 | ,, | 4 6 0 |
| Hindustan No. 992 | ,, | 4 14 0 |
| **BLEACHED CHECK:—** | | |
| Kasturchand Mill | ,, | 5 14 0 |
| **BLACK CHECK:—** | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | ,, | 11 8 0 |
| GABRUN NO. 5124:— | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | ,, | 8 10 0 |
| Hindustan | ,, | 8 14 0 |
| E D Rachael | ,, | 7 8 0 |
| **SALITA:—** | | |
| Century | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Textile | ,, | 1 0 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | ,, | 1 0 3 |
| STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 10 0 |
| 777 Crescent | ,, | 2 9 0 |
| **DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—** | | |
| Kants | Per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Great | ,, | 1 6 0 |
| Phoenix | ,, | 1 5 6 |

Remark:—Market dull.

### RECEIPTS,

Bombay, June 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th June, 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 7,180 Bales |
| Wheat | 12,215 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,880 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 123 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 560 ,, |
| Poppyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 1,349 ,, |
| Castorseed | 1,445 ,, |
| Rice | 4,185 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 1,098 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 1,715 ,, |
| Mowraseed | 462 ,, |
| Gram | 1,930 ,, |
| Juwar | 2,337 ,, |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | 667 ,, |
| Bajri | 1,611 ,, |
| Coal | 5,099 Tons |

There's nothing like a good night's rest
for fitting one for a good day's work - and there's nothing like a cup of Horlick's for ensuring a good night's rest. Never be without this easily made and nourishing night-cap
HORLICKS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 14.

Java as well as B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar Prices have improved to-day by evidencing respectively a rise of about 5 and 7 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-level. Our Forward Market has also ruled steadier to-day evidencing a rise of 5 to 7d. per cwt. in the prices for Sugar arriving per S. S. Howra, S. S. Madura and S.S. Moriya. Prices for June, July/Sept and October/December, Shipment for Java Sugar also register a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/5 Per Cwt.
S.S. Howara, Sh. 17/5 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, June Sh. 16/3 Per Cwt. F.B.H
Shipment, July/September Sh. 15/3 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Oct/Dec. Sh. 15/6 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/4 Per Cwt.
Shipment, May Sh. 18/6 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
S. S. Madura Sh. 17 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
British Granulated Sugar:—
S. S. Moriya Sh. 18/5 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/September sellers 15/4 1/2
Oct/Dec sellers 15/6
Jan/Mar sellers 15/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4

### REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

In a Press Communique, the Controller of the Currency states:—

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury:—Total remittances from 1st April, 1926, to 31st May, 1926—8,000,000.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Function on occupying new building of Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, 6-15 p.m., Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, to preside.

Bombay Red Cross Assn., Extraordinary General Meeting, Royal Science Institute, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.

Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Banks closed: Zarthost-no-Diso (Parsi Holiday).

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—South Staffs vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Swiss vs. Matunga Hindus, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

H. H. Aga Khan's Birthday celebrations, Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football 2nd Dn.)—"Times of India" vs. Gymkhana "B," Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporataion, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—R. A. M. C. vs. Police, Cooperage 5-45 p.m. —(2nd Dn.)—G. I. P., Matunga vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 19.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

## BAKRI-ID HOLIDAY.

It is officially announced that the Bakri-Id holiday will be observed on Tuesday, the 22nd instant (and 'not' on 21st instant, as tentatively notified on November 12 last).

## DANCE AT DABOOL.

On Saturday evening, at the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall a dance was arranged by the Institute. Although the dance went on till late at night and there were clear signs of the downpour of rain, the assembly was engrossed in the amusement.

## NEW ARRIVALS AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

1 jackal cub, (Canis Aureus) by Miss Poole; 1 leopard, (Felis Pardus), by H. H. Begum Sahiba, the Regent of Janjira State; 1 jackal cub, (Canis Aureus) and one pair of four-horned antelope, (Tetraceros Quadricornis) by the Secretary and Trustees of the Bombay Panjrapole.

## ANNIVERSARY OF ZARATHUSHTRA.

To-morrow (Wednesday) will be the anniversary of Prophet Zarathushtra and the Parsis of Khar Road near Bandra have arranged to observe it in pious prayers and religious ceremony. A programme of religious functions has been drawn up by Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Bhesania will sing Bhakti songs suitable to the occasion and among the speakers will be Mr. Dinshaw S. Masani on the Anniversary of Zarathushtra. Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside on the occasion.

## POSTAL CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

Government has notified that a Conference of representatives of Post and Telegraph Department will be shortly held at Simla to discuss various questions pertaining to conditions of service. Curious enough the Government have omitted to invite representatives of lower menial staff against which a protest has been raised on behalf of Bombay Presidency Telegraph Men's Union, requesting Government to appoint a representative of the above recognised Union to the forthcoming Conference.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with mails from London of the 10th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In th eordinary course, she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 12.30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

## SCINDIA S. N. CO.

### WARNING TO SHAREHOLDERS.

To-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall, B. F. Bharucha will speak on "The Unsatisfactory Management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. "A Warning to Shareholders."

## AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, June 14.

As regards the report that Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond will relinquish his appointment as the Air Member of Supply and Research at the end of this year in order to take command of the Royal Air Force in India and that Sir Edward Ellington will assume the Iraq command in succession to Sir John Higgins, the Air Ministry states that no decision has hitherto been taken but it is not unlikely that something of the sort may eventuate.—Reuter.

# HIGH COURT

## A DISPUTED SHARE TRANSACTION

### A BROKER'S CLAIM TO RECOVER LOSS

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, on the Original Side of the High Court, came up the hearing of the suit filed by one Fulchand Tricumji, a share-broker, against P. R. Vakharia and Tarachand Mulji to recover two sums of money, one of Rs. 70,868 and the other of Rs. 81,937 being the amount of loss sustained in the share transactions of the first defendant alleged to have been carried out by the plaintiff in pursuance to his instructions.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Coltman appeared for the first defendant, while Messrs. K. M. Munshi and M. C. Desai represented the second defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that the second defendant who was a sub-broker introduced the first defendant, a cotton merchant to him, and requested him to put through the first defendant's business. The first defendant gave instructions to the second defendant in respect of the sale and purchase of shares either by himself or through one K. F. Patel, his brother-in-law and constituted authority.

RESULT OF TRANSACTIONS.

In respect of the transactions for August 1921 settlement, the first defendant made a profit of Rs. 4646. But the transactions for September 1921 settlement resulted in a loss to him of Rs. 1672. Further transactions were thereafter entered into by the plaintiff on behalf of the first defendant under instructions of the sub-broker, the second defendant, in respect of November 1921 or the Murat Settlement. These resulted in a loss of Rs. 70,868 to the first defendant. The amount became payable to the plaintiff by the first defendant on the 12th November 1921. As the date of payment approached, the plaintiff made pressing demands on the 2nd defendant and Mr. Patel who referred him to the first defendant. The plaintiff met the first defendant at Broach, and again in Bombay on his return. But the latter, seeing that the losses were very large attempted to repudiate his liability by alleging that some of the transactions were not entered into on his behalf. On account of his failure to pay the amount, the plaintiff then closed the outstanding transactions for December 1921 settlement which resulted in a loss of Rs. 81,937. In the correspondence that subsequently took place regarding the payment, the plaintiff made false allegations with a view to evade his liability.

THE DEFENCE.

The first defendant, in the course of a lengthy written statement, contended that he distinctly told the plaintiff at his interview at Broach that the transactions alleged by him had never been authorised by him, that they were not his transactions and that he was not liable in respect of the same. The same was the position with regard to the transactions for Murat Settlement or December Vaida. He had moreover no personal knowledge as to the closing of the outstanding transactions for December 1921 settlement, and that he had nothing whatever to do with it. He submitted that in the correspondence which took place, the plaintiff tried to put forward various false allegations with a view to foist the liability of the unauthorised transaction on him.

The second defendant admitted having acted as a sub-broker of the plaintiff and introduced the first defendant to the plaintiff as one of his constituents. While admitting most of the allegations made by the plaintiff in respect of the share transaction, he denied that according to the usage of the share market, the sub-broker was responsible for the solvancy of the client introduced by him and for whom he acted as an agent. Nor was he in any way responsible to the plaintiff for the losses in the transactions of the rst defendant.

The case is proceeding.

## A CLERK'S SUICIDE.

The inquest touching the death of Vinayak D. Barve, who was described by the police as a dental surgeon, was held at the Coroner's Court on Monday morning.

As already stated in these columns the deceased was seen hanging in his room. A friend of the deceased who could not get a reply to his knock at the door informed the police, and the police removed the dead body to the morgue. The police report that the deceased was a dental surgeon, appeared to be wrong as it was stated before the Coroner that the deceased was only a clerk in the Customs Department. The cause of suicide was not known.

The jury recorded a verdict of suicidal death.

## INQUEST ON DEATH OF NEW-BORN CHILD.

The inquest touching the death of a new-born child was held at the Court of the Coroner on Monday morning, and was adjourned as the police inquiries in the affair were in progress.

It appeared that Taibai, a Hindu widow, residing at Dharavi, gave birth to a child on Sunday morning. Her husband was dead long ago, and she had illicit connections with one Anna Dhondu. After the child was born, something was pierced in its neck, and the child died instantaneously. The Mahim police were soon informed. They removed the child to the morgue and Taibai was sent to the Motlabai Hospital for examination.

The inquest was adjourned as stated above.

## PRESENTING A STOLEN CHEQUE

### A YOUNG HINDU IN TROUBLE.

For trying to cash a cheque alleged to be stolen one Manilal Saroopchand was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday.

The cheque and several other articles including clothes were lost by one Soonderdas Anandji of Ghatkopar who reported the matter to the Police about a fortnight ago.

The accused was found presenting the stolen cheque at the Bank of India on the 9th instant. The authorities of the Bank who were informed about the theft handed over the accused to the police. Some of the stolen property was alleged to have been recovered from the accused.

As the police inquiries were not complete Sub-Inspector Salaskar applied for a remand of the accused in the police custody till the 22nd instant, which was granted.

## POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

### A YOUNG MUSLIM SENTENCED.

Abdul Sakur Abdul Gani who was arrested by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department at Victoria Terminus while alighting from a second class compartment of the Delhi Mail on May 23, on a charge of being in illicit possession of opium valued at Rs. 5,810. He was put up before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

The accused stated that the opium in question was given to him by one Nowsherkhan who too was already under arrest.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1000, in default to six months' further imprisonment.

## RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Inspector Copping of the Bombay City Police put up Captain Arthur H. Virgin, recruiting officer, Second Pioneers before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case as stated are as follows:—

On the 12th instant at about 10 a.m. the accused was driving his two-seater car No Y736 along Queen's Road towards Colaba. The accused was proceeding at the rate of 15 miles per hour. When he came near the Clock Tower a sudden gust of wind blew off some of the papers. His attention was distracted for a few seconds when he tried to save the papers with his left hand but his right hand was still on the gearing wheel. When he looked up again he found that he had come too close to another car which was proceeding in the same direction at a slow speed. The accused tried to avoid a collision but it was too late and the left front wheel of his car dashed against the right rear wheel of the other car, as a result of which the accused's cleaner received slight injuries and he was removed to the hospital. Later on the accused reported the accident to the police.

Mr. Copping also drew the attention of the Court that the accused was driving on a temporary permit and had no permanent licence holder by his side. To this charge the accused pleaded guilty and said that his wife was a permanent licence holder but was in hospital at the time. He was fined Rs. 5 on this charge.

With regard to the other charge his Worship observed that it constituted a negligence on the part of the accused as in Bombay a man cannot drive a car without looking in front especially at 10 a.m. when a large traffic should be expected, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

## FINED FOR SELLING OBSCENE PICTURES

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate convicted one Govind Laxman Khot of the Bombay Book Mart situated in the "Times" Building for selling obscene pictures and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

The Bombay Book Mart was raided by Inspector Hucst of the C.I.D., on May 28 on receipt of two books from Sergeant Duthie and several books and magazines containing obscene pictures were seized. The accused's other stall at the General Post Office was also searched and from there too several books were seized.

WANTED BY ARTISTS.

The accused who was defended by Mr. Kelkar, pleader, pleading not guilty contended that the pictures were not obscene. Such pictures were required by artists and were sold by numerous magazine dealers in the city.

Professor Ketkar of the J. J. School of Art giving evidence said that the pictures were not obscene.

The Magistrate however convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

## TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY.

### AHMEDABAD MILL AGENTS IN FAVOUR.

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

The appointment of the Tariff Board to enquire into the cotton industry is viewed with favour by the local mill agents. The absence of a businessman directly connected with the industry in the personnel of the Tariff Board is, however, considered to be a drawback.—A. P.

# FOOTBALL

## HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y. M. C. A. BEAT CUSTOMS.

Yesterday's match between the Customs and Y.M.C.A. provided a mediocre game the latter winning by two goals. And deservedly so, for the Young Men played with confidence and at times displayed a promising combination. The Customs, although possessed a good defence, do not seem to be able to get together a useful forward line. To begin with the wingers do not realise that they are wingers, and never attempt to make ground down the line. Taylor is quite a useful forward and has the right idea of giving dangerous through passes.

The Young Men did not take long to score Bugden getting a goal in the first fifteen minutes. Both sides indulged in aimless kicking and the game was extremely uninteresting. In the second half some pretty passing on the part of Young Men kept their opponents very busy. A beautiful shot by Irving was well saved by Lynn. Soon after, however, a dropping pass from the right gave Osborn the opportunity to bang in a fine goal from close quarters. This livened up the Customs who carried play to the other side where a desperate scramble in the goal-mouth gave the Y.M. a few anxious moments, the referee's whistle bringing them relief.

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
Customs ..... nil

Y. M. C. A.:—Ross; Mahar and Hayes. Hoare; Hudson, James and Whittle; Irving, Tuck, Bugden, Osborn and Brown.

Customs:—Lynn; Bewer and Fidgett; Potts, Heppollette and Thornber; Wright, Cowton, Taylor, Clark and Richardson.

Referee:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P.—Cooperage.

## WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

### HELEN WILLS TO PLAY

LONDON, June 14.

Paris.—Miss Helen Wills will leave for London shortly with a view to competing in the Wimbledon tournament if her health permits. Her entry still holds good.—Reuter's Special.

## THE TEST MATCH

### PLAY ABANDONED

LONDON, June 14.

Nottingham.—It is raining, and there is every appearance that there will be play to-day in the Test match.—Reuter.

Play in test match to-day was abandoned owing to rain.—Reuter.

## HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 14.

Both Harry Persson, the Swedish champion, and Phil Scott, the British champion are fit and well for to-night's fight over the twenty rounds for the heavy-weight championship of Europe at Holland Park Hall, London.—Reuter's Special.

## ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CASE

### WARDER'S EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Ramraj Pandey, warder in charge of Bomb-yard, was cross-examined to-day in the Alipore Central Jail Murder Case. In reply to counsel the witness said he took charge of the cell in which the accused were lodged on Monday previous to the day of occurrence, namely May 28. In one cell he sometimes saw two or three of the accused talking and reading together.

On the day of occurrence, witness continued, accused demanded keys but did not ask him to open the gate. Questioned if he had told the Additional District Magistrate that he was asked by two of the prisoners to open the door of the yard witness said accused did not tell him to do so. He did not suspect anything wrong when the keys were demanded from him.

Why did you make false statement to the accused that you had no keys with you when you had them? I had keys with me but as it was past six and as none of the accused ever demanded them I said I had no keys.

When two of the accused pushed you and searched for keys did you suspect anything wrong.

Witness:—I told them I had no keys with me. I had no time to think that a third man would come and hold me down.

Witness next said that it was only when he was assaulted by the third man he felt their conduct was suspicious. After describing how the keys were snatched away from him he said he blew a whistle immediately after the gate was opened by the accused. He repeated the whole incident to the jailor. It was a fact that he did not make a statement to the jailor describing injuries he had received at the hands of the accused. The accused were then in front of the cell and he identified four or five of them before the jailor. Here the witness identified Anantakumar Chakravarti, Dhrubesh Chandra Chatterjee, Rakhal Chandra De and Anantahari Mitra as having taken part in the assault.

Witness could not say if he had told the jailor anything regarding the remaining six accused. Regarding the assault on Rai Bahadur he had told the jailor that one of the men named Promadranjan Chaudhuri had an iron bar and another a baton with him. Pramod did not assault him nor did he see any assault being made in his presence. Four or five men who had gone out of the yard returned hurriedly. Some of them were barebodied. He, however, did no remember if he had identified these men before the jailor.—A. P.

# CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

## IMPROVED FACILITIES.

## MR. MADON'S SPEECH

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Bank was held on Monday, Mr. L. F. Madon presiding, when a resolution amalgamating the Thana District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., with this Bank was passed unanimously.

An annual general meeting of the above Bank was then held and Mr. Madon who preside said in the course of his speech:—

The outstanding event of the year is the great improvement in the position of Government securities. This, to my mind, is not due to any abnormal additions to the normal amount of funds seeking investment in this country, but to a diversion of such funds from their usual channels in the finance of trade and industry in consequence of the very acute trade depression which this country has been experiencing for the past few years. However, one result of it has been that banks are also getting deposits more freely and more deposits are coming to this Bank than it can utilize in the movement and we have been obliged to invest large sums in Government securities and also put out deposits with commercial Banks for short periods or on call. Your Board have always been anxious to retain the resources of the co-operative movement within the movement and have, therefore, quoted the best rates possible for deposits by co-operative bodies, but the change in the state of the money market has forced us to reduce our rates because we cannot give even to co-operative bodies more than what we can ourselves earn on such funds. Such reduction of rates have been misunderstood in certain quarters, but I hope you will agree with me that we cannot give a higher rate than the rate which we can ourselves earn on our surplus funds. We do not know whether the present change in the money market is permanent as it is possible that with a recovery in trade and industry funds may be once more directed to their old channels and lead to higher rates again. In the meantime, your Board have decided to give to its own clients—the societies and the central banks—the benefit of this improvement in the money market position and have reduced their rates for loans to societies to 7½ per cent. and to central banks to 7 per cent. It is proposed to charge the reduced rate only to those societies that are well-managed and whose repayments are punctual and who have no arrears with this Bank.

DIVIDEND RAISED.

It has also been the policy of your Board to make this Bank not only the Apex Bank of the Co-operative movement in this Presidency but to have it run by and for the movement. Two important steps have been taken in the past 12 months with this object in view. One was to induce co-operative societies and central banks to have a larger interest in the capital of this Bank. The matter has been under discussion for several years and ultimately these bodies have accepted this policy and 3975 shares of the new issue of 6,000 shares have been taken up by various co-operative bodies. It was felt during such discussions that some of these bodies did not like to invest their moneys in shares that only gave 7½ per cent. when they had to pay 8 per cent. on their borrowings. To get rid of this difficulty your Board after considerable deliberation decided to place our shares on an 8 per cent. basis and they trust that co-operative bodies will now gradually increase their share-holdings in this Bank. The other important step was to give those bodies a larger participation in the management and control of this Bank. Our policy had always been to see that the various interests were duly represented on our Board, but we have now gone one stage further and arranged for the various interests to elect their own representative to act as a Director of this Bank.

I will now mention another important new departure. It is the financing of co-operative bodies in certain Indian States. We have agreed to advance to the Central Co-operative Bank of Phaltan upto six lacs of rupees for advances to agriculture in that state. All such advances will be guaranteed by the Phaltan State.

The next important event of the year was the taking over of the business of the Thana Central Co-operative Bank. The policy in the past has been for each District to establish a Central Bank of its own, but it necessarily restricts the capital, resources and earning powers of such District units and makes it impossible for them to spend money freely for inspection, supervision and propaganda and the result is that the development of the movement in those areas is retarded, if not checked. With a Bank like ours this is not the case, because profits in certain areas make up for smaller profits or even losses in the less developed areas and enable us to spend whatever is necessary for inspection, propaganda, etc., etc. in backward areas. As you will see from the accounts, we have spent during the past financial year as much as Rs. 33,000 on inspection and contribution for Special Mamlatdars, besides which some Rs. 4,500 have been spent on educational work and propaganda, and very few district banks can afford to spend money as freely as we ought to spend and do spend for these very necessary activities. It is, therefore, the belief of our Board that wherever a District Bank cannot be started with sufficiently large resources to look properly after the development of its own area, the interests of the movement will be best served by a Branch of this Bank being opened in such areas.

NEW BRANCHES.

I am glad to say the Department is also of the same view and it was with their approval we took over the Thana Bank. It is also with their approval that we have started two new Branches during the year, namely, those at Shirpur in west Khandesh and Kalol in the Panch Mahals and feel confident that in a few years they will justify their existence and be sources of additional strength to this Bank.

Coming to the Report itself you will find that our total working capital on 31st March last was 126 lacs as against only 99 lacs twelve months earlier which, you will agree, shows very satisfactory progress and incidentally justifies the new issue of capital that we made some time ago.

As to the amount of money used in our ordinary business viz: advances to co-operative societies and banks, it is 81 lacs on 31st March last as against some 64 lacs twelve months earlier. This means that a large part of our additional resources has gone to finance the movement. The Bank's cash position is at the same time one of great strength as we hold much as 39 lacs in cash and readily negotiable securities. This means that we can, if need be, face one or even two adverse agricultural seasons without any very serious strain on our resources.

Mr. Madon then referred to the Agricultural Commission and said that the appointment of our worthy Registrar Mr. J.A. Madan as one of the Secretaries to this Commission was not only a compliment to his great ability and experience and keen interest in the cause of the uplift of agriculture but to the whole co-operative movement in this Presidency.

On the motion of the chairman the Report of the Directors and the audited statement of accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1926, which have already been published were adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected.

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

14th June, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 17.49 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 17.54 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 17.63 |
| Difference | +.14 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road.)

JULY.

14th June, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.17 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9-12 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.09 |
| Difference | —.08 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandi Market | 340 0-0 |
| Sewri Market | 340-0-0 |

## EDUCATION IN MANGROL

### ENDOWMENT OF RS. 3,57,419.

MANGROL, June 13.

The Shaik Saheb of Mangrol, a State under Junnagadh, has issued a scheme for the education in the State. The Shaik Saheb has given securities worth Rs. 3,57,418/8 to the "Mangrol Jehangir Educational Trust Fund" started by him for educational purposes. The fund will be utilized for the education of the Mahomedan community in general. It has also been decided to start one school in Mangrol for the public, irrespective of distinction of caste or creed. Scholarships will be given from the fund to deserving poor students. It is also proposed to start an Industrial Institute. A part of the fund will be reserved for female education.—Free Press.

## DEPLORABLE INDISCIPLINE.

### DISOBEDIENCE OF CONGRESS DECISION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, June 14.

After the publication of the lists of the Swarajya Party candidates in the United Provinces Mr. Bhagwatisahi Bedar, M. L. C., of Shahjehanpur, who sought re-nomination for the ensuing general elections for Moradabad cum Shahjehanpur, but was rejected, has announced his candidature in defiance and disobedience of the Congress decision against Mr. B. Shantiprasad. Such indiscipline is deplorable. Care should be taken in future of such men who woefully disgrace the party and further instigate co-workers to resign from it.

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# The Bombay Chronicle.

*TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1926.*


## DISCREDITABLE METHODS.

We commented the other day on the tortuous methods adopted by Mr. Jadhav, the Minister of Education, in order to cheat the primary teacher of a living wage. This scandalous treatment of a class of hard-working, conscientious and half-starved public servants is not the only proof of the discreditable methods which have characterised Mr. Jadhav's tenure of office as Minister of Education. A fresh proof is provided by the announcement contained in the last Government Gazette that Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Supernumerary Professor of Economics, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, is to officiate as Principal of that College on probation for one year with effect from 20th instant. Mr. Jadhav was nominated as a Minister by the late Governor for the promotion of certain notorious ends inconsistent with genuine national progress. Mr. Jadhav has throughout the last two years and more pursued these ends with a consistency worthy of a better cause. And he has paid the price—the price of humiliating subservience to the bureaucracy which dominates the Transferred Departments no less than the Reserved. The transfer to the Central Provinces of Col. Kukday, whose claims to the post of Surgeon-General in this Presidency were thereby ruthlessly ignored, brought into relief how this subserviency of Mr. Jadhav involved the perpetuation of glaring injustice to Indians in the public services. The appointment of Mr. Shirras constitutes an even more crying scandal.

Mr. Shirras, it will be remembered, acted as Director of the Bombay Labour Department. In his capacity as Director he took up an attitude during the Labour Strike of 1924 which displeased a certain section of the mill-owners and their friends in the Government of Bombay. On return from leave in April last, he was, therefore, transferred to the Gujerat College as Supernumerary Professor of Economics on the salary which he was paid as Director and which was higher than that drawn by the Acting Principal, Mr. Divatia. Mr. Divatia was thus placed in a humiliating position because he was an Indian. If the Government were in duty bound to provide for Mr. Shirras they could surely have done so without giving an affront to the Indian Principal. But that, unfortunately, was only the beginning of what seems to be a petty plot of melancholy meanness. Mr. Divatia has been working as senior professor at the Gujerat College for nearly fifteen years. In 1921 he was admitted into the I. E. S. along with other Indian Professors who had spent the best part of their life in the educational service on a miserly pittance while inexperienced young men imported from British universities were drawing higher pay for no other reason than that based on the colour of their skin. The fact that Mr. Divatia for no fault of his own was taken into the I. E. S. so late as 1921 prevented his being appointed Principal of his College until last year when he was graciously allowed to act in that post. His one year's tenure of office was a splended success from every point of view. The period of Mr. Divatia's acting appointment was to expire on the return from leave of Mr. Hamil, the officiating Principal of the Gujerat College, in April last. In the meanwhile, Mr. Covernton, Principal of the Elphinstone College, proceeded on long leave preparatory to retirement. In view of the good and satisfactory work done by Mr. Divatia and the fact that there is not one Government Arts College in the Presidency in charge of an Indian, it was only fair that advantage should have been taken of the vacancy caused at the Elphinstone College to make such adjustments as to enable Mr. Divatia to continue to work as Principal of the Gujerat College which he has served for many years and where he is very popular. But the bureaucracy, which disposes of these affairs, had other aims in view.

It was announced that Mr. Hamil would succeed Mr. Covernton at the Elphinstone College and Mr. Farran, a Professor at the latter College, would act as the Principal of the Gujerat College. Both Messrs. Hamil and Farran are technically senior to Mr. Divatia in the I. E. S., but the latter is senior to both of them if the total period of their service as College professors is taken into account. There would, therefore, have been no difficulty in appointing Mr. Divatia as Principal of the Gujerat College if the Government had so willed it and if Mr. Jadhav had firmly insisted upon such appointment. However that may be, Mr. Jadhav was at least expected to see that no fresh obstacle would be placed in the way of an Indian being appointed as Principal in the near future. But dominated as he is by the bureaucracy he has failed to safeguard the interests of Indians in the Educational Service by meekly submitting to Mr. Shirras being pitchforked as Principal of the Gujerat College. The preposterousness of the idea of appointing one, who has not served a single day in the Educational Service of this Presidency, as a Principal on *probation* in preference to men who have already held such posts with credit does not strike the Minister or those whose will he has carried out. Mr. Shirras belongs to the Bengal Educational Service and his services were lent to the Government of Bombay as Director of Labour. If the Government of Bombay no longer need his services, the Government of Bengal should be asked to take him back or some place should be found for him by the Government of India. But it is atrociously unjust that existing members of the Service, especially Indians, should be penalised in order to enable the Government to extricate themselves from a difficulty of their own creation. Will Sir Leslie Wilson, in whose absence this injustice has been perpetrated, see that due reparation is made for it?

## DISILLUSIONED.

The Anglo-French Firm otherwise called the League of Nations has been in difficulties. Latin America took the League seriously as a genuine international organisation in which every nation would have an effective voice. The largest nation in the South American group, Brazil, insisted on being given its due place in the counsels of the League, and Spain too did not understand why she should not obtain similar treatment. Controversy thus raged furiously amongst the members of the League regarding the composition of the League Council. During the interval between the last session and June 28, the date fixed for the session of the Committee of the League to consider this particular matter, it was expected that a Locarno spirit would prevail and that Brazil and Spain, the two Powers whose obstinate attitude has been helpful to France, would show a more conciliatory spirit. This has not, however, been the case, and the session has had to be postponed to September. The representative from Brazil showed his disapproval of the scheme for enlarging the non-permanent membership of the Council by absenting himself on the first day of the public sitting of the League's Council, and the Spanish Dictator showed his dislike for any reconstitution of the Council which did not include a permanent seat for his country by his threat that Spain would rather retire from the League if her demand remained unsatisfied.

Germany is going to come into the League's Council by September whatever the opposition and obstruction of the other members of the League to her entry, but her entrance is likely to be heralded by further bickerings amongst those who claim to show the world how to secure international peace and goodwill! The latest news from Geneva about Spain's having agreed to ratify the amendment to Article 4 of the Covenant of the League does not really mean that she is likely to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. Her demand for a permanent seat will continue to be as insistent as before. She has only fallen in line, by her ratification of the amendment, with France and England regarding their views about the re-election and rotation of non-permanent members. The crux of the question lies in determining the number of permanent seats in the League Council and on this subject the statement by Lord Cecil in the House of Lords on Wednesday throws no light whatsoever. It mentions certain proposals about a Council of fourteen with the existing permanent members and Germany and Russia and the United States, when they enter the League, but it does not say how far the Powers who remain dissatisfied, Poland, Brazil and Spain, are likely to accept the new proposals. Lord Cecil makes a pious declaration that "Asiatic countries should have adequate representation" but so long as there is no clear definition by the dominant members of the League of what is exactly meant by "adequate", the Asiatic countries are bound to remain dissatisfied with the present composition of the League Council. Egypt is anxious to enter the League and it is likely that France will welcome her admission if she is convinced that the Egyptian representative will look at the League's affairs from the French point of view. If Egypt on the contrary is likely to be dominated at Geneva by Britain, French sympathy for her admission will be very lukewarm.

The League is like a chess-board where moves have to be made with wariness and caution. Both France and England are anxious that the balance of power should remain always on their side whatever the increase in the number of permanent seats in the Council. They may have their own game to play off against each other. But as against the other Powers they are united in keeping the control of League affairs in their hands. The attitude of the British governing classes towards the aspirations of Spain and Brazil was voiced in a recent issue of the "Saturday Review" in an unequivocal manner, when it discussed the postponement of the question of permanent seats on the League's Council. "It is already clear", that journal remarked, "that no other country supports Spain and Brazil in their claims to be treated as Great Powers and the postponement has only been made to enable them to ponder on their isolation". Now the Brazilian delegate finds the League only a close corporation and has announced the unwillingness of his country to remain as a non-permanent member, and Spain declares that she will refrain from seeking re-election. France would in fact have liked these two Powers to be given permanent seats, as a counterpoise against Germany, but as the other member of the League Firm, which is jointly operated by France and England, declares its opposition to such a step but continues to talk vaguely about "the question of seeing that the Council is so composed as to give equitable representation to all without making it too large", France will remain quiet and take care that with the entrance of Germany the balance is not tilted on the latter's side. Thus they again live in Europe under the Hapsburg era of Balance of Power and "international co-operation for peace" is a mere shibboleth.

# SOME FACTS CONCERNING BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

## GENESIS AND CURE.

(BY A BRITISH WORKER.)

Despite the collapse of the general strike and the attempts by the Government to restart negotiations between the owners and the miners the present deadlock appears to be no nearer a solution than on the 1st of May. The strike now in its sixth week finds the miners solid and determined and fighting a battle against almost overwhelming odds. Men do not generally make such sacrifices to suit the whims of any set of leaders and, apart from all that has been said about Smith and Cook, the President and Secretary of the Miners Federation, it is obvious that the ordinary British miner believes that the outcome of this struggle will largely determine his immediate and future prosperity. Consequently it may be appropriate to analyse the present lot of the miners, and compare it with their previous status and the general prosperity of the industry. By this means it may be possible to discover the factors that are really responsible for the existing deadlock.

**Wages.**

This is naturally the most important question, but in dealing with it care must be taken that the real and not the nominal wage is considered. The pre-war average wage of the miner was 7|- daily and the pre-strike wage taking into consideration the various grades and counties was roughly 10|- per day. Thus the nominal wage has advanced 3|- or approximately 43 per cent. At the same time the cost of living has advanced 80 per cent. Consequently the real wage of the miner has been reduced by over 20 per cent. compared with the 1914 basis. But this is not all. The Royal Coal Commission, with Justice Sankey as its chairman sat in 1919. One of its many decisions was that the pre-war level of the miner was too low and it granted an all round increase of 16 2|3 per cent in order that the miner should be justly recompensed for his toil and the accompanying risks. Therefore, if we take into consideration the decision of the Sankey Commission—which was endorsed by the Government and general community—and the increase in the cost of living we discover that the miners wage instead of being 10|- ought to be roughly 14|6 per day.

**Hours.**

As is well-known, the British miner has a legal 7 hours day as compared with 8 hours before the war and, with the exception of Russia where a 6 hour day exists, this is unique. On the Continent and in America 8 to 8 1|2 hours is the general rule, whereas in the more backward countries—as for example India and China etc.,—anything from a 10 to a 14 hours day obtains. The 7 hours day was introduced in Britain in 1919, also at the instance of the Sankey Commission who even recommended that in 1921 a 6 hours day should be granted. It has been maintained by the mine-owners that the present state of the industry is largely due to the decreased production consequent upon the decrease in hours. The miners' representatives have, however, proven time and again, beyond all question of doubt, that the decrease in hours is negated by the rapid introduction of machinery and that the fall in productive capacity is due to the faulty organisation of the mines by the owners and their short-sighted policy in mining the most easily accessible coal in order to realise quick profits. Consequently it is an established fact that the hours concession is not a main factor in bringing about the present depression.

**Production and Markets.**

Coming next in order of importance is the question of production and markets. Before the war the average annual production was approximately 240 million tons, 19 per cent. of which was exported. The peak year was 1913 when the figure rose to 287 million tons. The war years cannot be taken into account due to the number of miners that were on military service, but the post-war figures are at once interesting and confusing. In 1919-20 production rose to almost the pre-war average. In 1921-22 there was a big drop—almost back to the war-time level. In 1923 the second best year in the history of the industry was recorded—276 million tons, and again in 1924-25 production dropped below the pre-war average. Obviously an explanation for such fluctuations is necessary and the explanation lies in the fact that since the war the fortunes of the mining industry have depended almost entirely upon the foreign policy of British Imperialism.

**Foreign Policy as a Factor.**

In 1919-20 Britain, like the other victorious countries, participated in the new scramble for markets and spheres of in-

(Continued on page 8.)

# OUR AGRICULTURE.

## LINES OF DEVELOPMENT.

### I

One of the most important duties of every nation or State is to improve its food resources at least to the extent essential for the development of sound physique of its citizens. A citizen without sound body cannot have sound mind. It is in fact due to lack of nutrition that our present-day labour is inefficient and in the world market it is so much depreciated that there seems to be no demand for it on honourable terms in any part of the globe. One ought in this country to bear in mind the declaration of Lord Lee, Minister of Agriculture in England. He says: "We have got to look after ourselves and one of the first things that we have got to do to build up the future security of the country is, to increase the production of its soil to a point when we are reasonably independent for the necessities of life of any oversea resources of supply."

**The Example of Britain.**

An intelligent people like the British understood the value of this principle and appointed a Dominion Fruit Product Commission, the recommendations of which are being now considered by the British Government. It is strictly speaking, something on this line which is wanted in India more than in any other part of the British Empire. Our present Royal Commission on Agriculture will do the greatest service to this country, if they find themselves competent to work out successfully a solution to feed our millions of starving masses. Our present conditions in India are such that it seems to be difficult to understand the relation between production and essential demand. From the annual crop acreage we conclude that we have got enough to spare for foreign countries. But we have never thought about the fact that if we fail to feed our masses properly as other countries do, our production is a great deal less.

**A Comparison.**

It may be of some interest to know how a week's supply of food for an average Indian family compares with that of an American family.

Food articles for an average American family:—70 lbs. fresh vegetables and fruits, 14 quarts milk, 10 1|2 lbs. flesh food. 17 1|2 lbs. cereal food, 4 1|2 lbs. sweets, and 4 lbs. fats.

Food articles for an average Indian family:—Vegetables, fruits, and milk rare; flesh food nil; handful of rice and spoonful of pulse; sweets nil and a cupful of fats.

In fact, our physical development and mental activity are more or less proportional to this food ratio.

The biggest mistake that our health specialists have been making so far is this that they have not taught our masses the actual quantity and quality of food which they must have to build a sound mind in a sound body. Consequenty we prefer to-day to spare all that we grow for the foreign market rather than to use that as a food for our own benefit. We have reduced our food demands to such an extent that we believe we can live on a handful of rice and a spoonful of pulse and all our economic affairs of to-day are controlled on this scale. We believe that Rs. 10 a month are enough for a man to live. We believe that we can export wheat to places out of India. We believe that our rice production is enough for our people. We believe that it is not necessary to pay any attention to milk and food production because there is no demand. It is this spirit, and confidence which to-day form the basis of the system that is established for the development of our agricultural and other productive resources. This system has been followed for the last quarter of a century. Now the results achieved are far from being proportional to the amount of money and energy spent. It will be an interesting point for the coming Royal Commission to enquire into this drawback of the existing system.

**The Need for Specialization.**

As the development of the economic resources of India chiefly involves the improvement of agricultural production and subsequent development of agricultural industries, so it may be regarded absolutely essential for every responsible individual to set his brain to work out a possible solution of this problem. A careful study of our existing agricultural institution lead us to the conviction that we have got to start our improvement from the very beginning. The most important requirements for the improvement of this development may be found in the following facts:—(1) Specialisation; (2) Education; (3) Legislation. Specialisaton may be regarded as the first and foremost item essential to make a good beginning in this direction may rightly be interpreted as insurance against the future. We in India are in a transitional stage. It is time that more prominence was given to specialisation. The result of specialisation is always economy. It avoids useless repetition of labour and waste of funds. It maintains efficiency and helps us to compete with every foreginn phase of commercial and political life. It may be taken for granted that without this armour of specialisation our efforts to improve agricultural production and its industries will be unavialing, we must, therefore, place the various departments of agriculture in the hands of capable experts in face of all financial difficulties. Our present-day attempts to improve agricultural industries are not so complete and well considered as they ought to be. At present all our best paid agricultural experts are perhaps mostly administrative officers rather than research workers. In fact in development departments like that of agriculture, research should be given first importance. What is really desirable is that the experts should devote their whole time to their investigational work.

(To be continued.)

# Notes of the Day.

**A Reasonable Demand.**

While the mine-owners in England remain stubborn and refuse to negotiate further with their employees unless the latter agree to some form of wage reduction, the Miners' Federation is still exploring some avenue of honourable settlement thus emphasizing the fact that when the miners take to the weapon of the strike, they do so not in order to create a class war and a political revolution but only to insist upon a solution of their just economic grievances. Although some of the London journals are hopeful about the partial breaking of the strike, the tone of the manifesto issued on Saturday by the Miners' Federation hardly justifies such expectations. The Baldwin Government will be cutting a sorrier figure now than they did during their mishandling of the strike situation, if they do not even now listen to the reasonable demand of the miners that Government must proceed with their promised legislation and secure them a "wages agreement which will ensure them economic security."

**Severe Condemnation.**

The policy behind the Colour Bar Bill of the Hertzog Government is being condemned wholesale not only by the South African Natives and Indians. It has evoked the just resentment also of some pillars of the Christian Church in Cape Colony and Natal, who have had the courage to protest against the anti-Native sentiment current amongst the South African Whites and speak out sharply against the attack made by General Hertzog on the Churches for their having warned the Government that they were pursuing an un-Christian policy in the measure. The Dean of Johannesburg remarked at a recent Diocesan Conference in that town about the Prime Minister's attack: "He has accused us of inciting the Natives against the Whites. It seems to me there are times when he does not know the value of the words he uses. The Churches do not incite the Native people. They simply use the facts as they exist." Prof. Hoernle, who spoke at this Conference as a representative of the Witwatersand University, also condemned the Native policy of the Union Government, a member of which, he declared, "had characterised any attempt to express a view on the question different from that of his own as audacious and insolent." The Churches and some University intellectuals may realise the mischief the Colour Bar Bill will bring in its wake, but the average South African White does continue to think it will secure to him his privileged position!

**The Servants of India Society.**

We cordially welcome the reappearance of the "Servant of India" and the "Dnyana Prakash" which resumed publication on Saturday last, the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Servants of India Society. The Society had naturally great fears for a time as to its ability to continue the papers soon as the Arya Bhushan Press, which was destroyed by fire, was the financial mainstay not only of the papers but of the Society as well. But the love which the people bear to the cherished name of the founder of the Society and to the Society itself for its record of service came as naturally to the rescue. Mahatma Gandhi coupled his prompt message of sympathy with a donation and an offer to print the papers in his "Nava Jivan" press. Donations poured in from various parts of the country. But the most touching is the offer of the employees of the Arya Bhusan Press. Who can read unmoved the offer of these poor hard worked employees, who on their own initiative resolved to donate their whole bonus of Rs. 3,000 and to work without any extra salary for ten hours instead of eight a day? Sweet, indeed, are the uses of adversity, if it calls forth such a manifestation of love. Heartened by such generous response the Society has ventured to resume its journals. We trust the public will by all possible means ensure their permanence.

**The President's Appeal.**

In the first issue of the "Servant of India" on its reappearance the President of the Society publishes a touching appeal to the public for funds to set the press and the papers on their legs again. He estimates the sum necessary for the purpose at two lakhs. At present the relief obtained is only about Rs. 21,000, but we trust the fine example of the Arya Bhushan Press operatives will not be lost upon those who have more to give. We share Mr. Sastri's confidence that in a few months he will get the needed sum. "No amount," the says "is so small but it will be welcome; in fact small contributions, if sufficiently numerous, will give us the pleasing reflection that we are known and appreciated by a wide circle of those whom we seek to serve." Referring to the wide sympathy flowing in from all sides, even from those whose politics differ radically from his, he says in his usual felicitous manner: "It seems as though the essential kindliness of human naturee, being so often forced out of its natural current by conflicts of interests, were only waiting for a pretext to come back to its own channel."

**Howlers.**

The following results of a questionnaire issued to 100 American college students recorded in the American "New Republic" will be read with interest:

"Thirty-four of them thought Oliver Cromwell was an American, and 20 that H. G. Wells was an American historian; 65 per cent. did not know where Madagascar was and said so; and only one knew correctly which was the state with the largest population to the square mile. Seventy had no idea who Copernicus was; 80 disavowed all knowledge of Faraday and 90 of Confucius. None was able to "name several Russian writers," and only five knew who Plato was. One thought that Bernard Shaw wrote "Paradise Lost." Another was sure that "Macelle waves" was "one of the most useful of recent inventions." About Marconi there was a large difference of opinion. One said that he "invented the aeroplane," another believed that he was a French General, and a third said that he was a Jewish King only 38 giving the right answer."

# CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPALITY

## SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

### GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS.

### THREE TO BE COMPULSORILY RETIRED.

### ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The fag end of the Corporation meeting was reserved for some of the most sensational revelations ever made in that Hall, against some Municipal officers. The credit for this is due to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who a few months ago, had brought forward a resolution in the Corporation for the appointment of a Committee and that Committee's report, which was circulated among the members marked "confidential," came for discussion on Mr. Jamnadas' motion. Attempts were made to exclude the Press, but the House was against this and the discussion had perforce to take place in the presence of outsiders.

The Committee have recommended the compulsory retirement of three officers of the Corporation, namely Messrs. Higgins, Dinsha and Palmarino, and if they did not agree to this course they were to be dismissed. Mr. Cameron's promotion was to be stopped for one year. The sponsor of the motion brought forward grave charges against some of the officers and said if they were taken to a court of law they would have been jailed, but since the Committee did not desire to be vindictive, they had given these men an opportunity of retiring with their full pension, etc. Before Mr. Jamnadas had finished the Corporation adjourned.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Dady F. Guzder forwarding a copy of a letter written by him to the Police Commissioner referring to the recent incident of a Pathan molesting a young and respectable Parsi lady at the Foras Road Junction. He wrote it was "perilous to the public" to pass by houses of ill-fame which were located in places which respectable persons had to pass by.

Dr. R. M. Mistry, moving that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for disposal, said such things ought not to be allowed to continue, and must be put a stop to.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said the punishment of two years to the accused was deterrent, and he feared unless the Police Commissioner took prompt measures such assaults were likely to increase. In such cases whipping was the proper remedy, he thought.

The proposition was agreed to.

FREE READING ROOM AT DADAR.

Sir D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Peoples Free Reading Room and Library, stating that the late Mr. Damoderdas G. Sukhadwala, left his residuary estate to a body of trustees for the maintenance of Peoples Free Reading Room and Library and that the library was maintained from the income of the estate at an annual charge averaging Rs. 26,000; that recently the trustees resolved to open a branch library at Dadar and that it was proposed to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of this branch from the funds available in the hands of the trustees, and that the Special Engineer to whom an application was made for a site wanted Rs. 20 per square yard. He now requested that the land be given free to the Library.

On the motion of Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked for and obtained priority to discuss the report of the Committee appointed to investigate into certain allegations of corruption, bribery, etc., against certain officers of the Health Department and the Mechanical Engineers Department of the Municipality.

The allegations against the Officers could be grouped under the following heads:—(1) Receiving illegal gratification for giving employment to certain persons in the Municipality. (2) Coercing Municipal employees into holding Christmas gatherings and making them contribute money for the gatherings against their will. (3) Holding of raffles of motor cars and failure to return the moneys when the raffles were not drawn. (4) Utilizing the services of Municipal employees for private purposes. (5) Misappropriation of Municipal property such as petrol, tyres, tubes, etc.

On going through the evidence that had been recorded the Committee were unanimously of opinion that in the main all the allegations made in the statements produced by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the strength of which the Corporation passed their Resolution on the 20th October 1925 as aforesaid, had been substantially established; and that a certain amount of bribery and corruption had prevailed, the exact extent of which was very difficult to determine but which was too serious to be altogether ignored.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the Committee could be summarised as follows:—

(1) The Committee were convinced that a certain amount of bribery and corruption and also pilfering and peculation of Municipal property had been going on, the exact extent of which was difficult to determine, but which was sufficiently serious not to be ignored. In particular they felt that Municipal property such as petrol kept at Tardeo Flats, Paltan Road and Arthur Road Ambulance Garage was not safe in the hands of certain officials. The Committee recommended that Mr. Dinsha H. Karanjia, (Assistant Foreman, Motors), Mr. A. C. Higgins (Conservancy Assistant), and Mr. P. M. Palmarino (Foreman, Motor Workshops), should be given option of retiring failing that they should be dismissed from Municipal service and that in the event of their retiring they should be given full benefit of pension, etc., to which they might be entitled.

(2) As to Mr. W. A. Officer (Foreman, Motors), the Committee considered that the suspicion against him was not strong enough to enable them to take any steps other than giving him a warning. He, however, being the immediate superior of Mr. Dinsha, shared the latter's responsibility. As to the raffle of the car made by Mr. Officer the Committee considered it was not the proper thing to do. They stopped his promotion for one year, in the result.

(3) As to Mr. R. Roberts, Shed Foreman, no action was proposed to be taken against him.

(4) Mr. L. DeCosta, Overseer, Motor traction, was given a warning.

(5) In regard to Mr. E. G. Cameron, Deputy Engineer, Mechanical Branch, the Committee were of opinion that he being the responsible head of a department he had not taken due and proper care that would be expected of him that the department under his charge was maintained at a proper standard of integrity and efficiency and that he had proved absolutely indifferent to the complaints made to him by his subordinates. The Committee recommended that Mr. Cameron's promotion should be stopped for one year.

ATTEMPT TO STIFLE DISCUSSION.

The President said the Secretary had handed to him a copy of the Commissioner's order of 180 pages, and if the House desired it he would have it printed and circulated.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola said as the matter under discussion was confidential it should be restricted to the Corporation only.

The President said it was for the Corporation to decide whether it was confidential or not and he would put it to the vote.

On putting the question to the vote the Corporation decided that the matter should not be treated as confidential.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he was very glad that the attempts made to stifle the discussion had not succeeded. The report was marked confidential in the absence of some members of the Committee. He then moved that the report be approved and adopted and a copy forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action; and that the letter of the Commissioner dated June 10, 1926 be recorded.

Mr. Jamnadas said he regarded the Commissioner's letter as a minute of dissent, or a minute of the Commissioner on the report, and he regarded it as an unprecedented thing. He had been in the Corporation for the last five years, and Dr. Viegas had been there for more than 37 years, and they did not know how many times a Commissioner had written a minute when a decision was taken against his wishes. It was strange to say that this very statement, which was now placed on the table of the House, was known to the members of the Committee and they had requested the present Commissioner to let them know whether they could get it for perusal. Mr. Kirpalani promised to consider the matter and nothing happened and after a time he wired to Mr. Clayton. It was for the House to consider whether it should now form a part of the record although it was never placed before the Committee. It was now brought forward as a rival document to the Committee's report. It was an unprecedented thing and the House should not have allowed at this late stage to place a document before them of which the Committee knew nothing. It was a sort of counterblast against the Committee's report and he did not know how it could be allowed to prevail.

HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

The history of this affair, said Mr. Jamnadas, was a long one. On 12th June 1925 Mr. Bird wrote that his enquiry had proved that there was sufficient evidence to prove that there was organised fraud for nearly two years and that in the matter of thefts of tyres, tubes and petrol some people who were responsible were being protected, and that he had not got at the whole truth in the matter. After that came Mr. N. D. Mehta's enquiry in regard to Palkhiwala and Dinsha, and Mr. Mehta wrote to state that the man who ought to have been really before him was not there, namely, Mr. Palmarino, who ought to have been brought before him as the "third accused." The Commissioner could not resist Mr. Mehta's authority and Mr. Palmarino was

(Continued on next page).

## HARD HIT

### COTTON MILLS GO ON SHORT TIME.

### SEQUEL TO COAL STOPPAGE.

LONDON, June 14.

As a result of the coal stoppage 100,000 cotton ciperatives are working short time in the mills spinning American cotton which are working on alternate weeks. Even mills spinning Egyptian cotton have been hard hit and are expected to close on Fridays and Saturdays.—Reuter.

## MOSUL TREATY.

### RATIFIED BY IRAQ MEJLIS.

LONDON, June 14.

Baghdad.—The Mejliss ratified to-day the Mosul Treaty.—Reuter.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### BRAZIL GETS OUT

LONDON, June 14.

Geneva.—The Secretary General of the League of Nations has received a telegram from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry conveying the decision of the Brazilian Government to cease the membership of the League of Nations in accordance with article One of the Covenant, and adding that Brazil will not participate in the meeting of the Assembly of the League in September.—Reuter.

## "I AM THERE IN SPIRIT"

### EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S MESSAGE TO SIKHS.

MUSSOORIE, June 14.

The Reception Committee of the Sarbat Khalsa Conference, Amritsar, elected, He Highness the ex-Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha to preside over the Conference. His Highness in the course of his reply to the Reception Committee says:—"It is well-known that under the Government of India order I cannot enter the Punjab and since the Conference meets at Amritsar, I apologize for my inability to serve in person, but I shall be present in spirit and pray for success. I am not oblivious of my shortcomings. The Sikh nation electing me to this honour is only to shew their confidence in me inspite of my exile. I can not sufficiently express my gratitude. If I may take the liberty of sending a message I would ask the Sikhs to always remember the great teachings of Shree Guru Nanakdevaji Maharaj, that for them religion or 'dharma' and justice or 'nyaya' are both synonymous terms. Sat Sri Akal."—Free Press.

## SWARAJISTS & COUNCIL ATTENDANCE.

### RESTRICTIVE PERMISSION GRANTED.

### NO DECISION YET ABOUT ASSEMBLY SESSION.

MADRAS, June 14.

The Press Press of India understands that the permission applied for by the Punjab, Assam and Madras Swarajists to attend their respective Councils in connection with certain legislative measures now before them has been granted. The permission is confined to the Money-lenders' Bill in the Punjab Council, Land Revenue Assessment Bill in Assam Council and Irrigation and Malabar Tenancy Bills in Madras Council.

On the question of Assembly Swarajists attending the Autumn session, no decision has been arrived at.—Free Press.

## AIM OF GUJERAT VIDYAPITH

### MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

"We are not going backward. Nobody can deny that progress towards Swaraj is accelerated by our work in the past five years. It is not true, if some believe, that Swaraj appeared to be almost attained in 1921 whereas to-day it was far off. Good efforts never go in vain and the success of a man lies in his good efforts alone and results lie on the lap of God."

With these words Mr. Mahadev Desai read the message of Mr. Gandhi before the students of the Gujerat National College this afternoon on the occasion of the opening of their new term. Mr. Gandhi was present but he did not address them, to-day being his day of silence.

TRUE NATIONALISM.

Mr. Gandhi said that in that University they aimed at developing soul force. They did not mind whether they were one or many. Soul force was the only real force. That University was founded on self-purification. Non-violent Non-Co-operation was its symbol. Non-Co-operation was futile until they had achieved the co-operation of the untouchables, persons of all religious and millions of Indians. It was no nationalism which did not think of the poor in India and which did not devise means of removing their poverty.

Concluding Mr. Gandhi advised the students to spend their next vacation in some far off village. There they would find people idling away their time. If in a village of 300 persons 100 plied the charkha they would make an annual income of Rs. 1,800. This income was sufficient to build improvement of each village. The function of that University was to prepare suitable (village) workers. If they did not find interest in that University it was fit to be abandoned.—A. P.

# ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER.

## SEGREGATION IN KENYA.

### GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF PLEDGE.

A communication from a correspondent in Kenya was published recently in the "Chronicle" pointing out how the British Government had gone back upon their promise to the Indians regarding the question of segregation. In spite of assurances to the contrary and the expressed sympathy with the Indian case on the part of the Governor of Kenya, segregation is being introduced in the Colony. Some plots of land in Mombasa being advertised by the Kenya Government for sale to Europeans only. We publish below the full text of the protest against this policy made by a deputation of Indian and Arab landowners in Kenya who waited on the Governor of the Colony on May 15 last.

To,

His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.V.O.C.V.O., D.S.O.

May it please your Excellency,

On behalf of the Indian Association, Mombasa, and the Coast Arab Association, Mombasa jointly, we, the following signatories, respectfully beg to make the following representation to your Excellency in regard to the proposed sale by the Government of 21 residential plots situated in areas bounded by Salim Road and Cliffe Avenues, Mombasa.

We understand that the sale of the said plots will be restricted to Europeans only and the non-Europeans will legally be prohibited from bidding for the said plots and from living in the buildings erected thereon.

We believe that there is no enactment in this country either directly or mandatory to the Land Department to restrict the sale of the said plots to Europeans only and we also believe that in view of the Non-Segregation Policy in Township areas decided upon by his Majesty's Government in July, 1923, the Land Department has no discretionary authority to adopt such a course. Even assuming the Land Department has such discretionary authority under the local Law to restrict the sale there are no grounds or justification, is our submission, for using the said authority in such arbitrary and inequitable manner.

We submit it will be highly inequitable and unjustifiable to debar Indian and Arab landowners from buying and owning the said plots when these very landowners are shortly expected by the Government to part with their 20 per cent. land without compensation and to pay heavy taxes for the townplanning of this island. We feel very strongly that there is no moral justification to prevent the non-European section of his Majesty's subjects from enjoying all proprietary rights in any area of this town.

We most respectfully beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that under the proposed policy of sale we who are British subjects, will be prohibited from taking part in the sales while some non-British subjects will enjoy all rights of sale under the directions of our own Government.

Lastly the proposed restrictions on the sale, is our submission, will mean upsetting the emphatic decision of the Imperial Government regarding Non-Segregation in Townships. The Arabs and Indians resent very strongly this breach of the Non-Segregation policy and consider that the proposed action is unfair, inequitable and unjustifiable.

We trust and earnestly hope that our submissions will favourably be considered by your Excellency and the unjust and inequitable restrictions on sales will be abandoned.

We beg to remain,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servants,

(Sd.) 1. T. M. Jiwanjee (Indian landowner). 2. Rashid bin Sud (Arab landowner). 3. F. E. Jiwanjee (Indian landowner.) 4. J. B. Pandya (Indian landowner and member of Kenya Legislative Council). 5 A. B. Patel (Indian barrister). 6. R. S Nehra (Indian barrister and landowner, member on the Kenya Legislative Council), and 7. Hamed bin Mohomed bin Issa.

# EXIT THE 'NON-CONFORMISTS'

## BENGAL P. C. C. RECONSTITUTED.

### FATE OF THE HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

### MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL FOR HUMAN GESTURE.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The much canvassed meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee commenced at the Indian Association Hall at 3 p.m. to-day, amid scenes of unprecedented excitements, both Pactists and anti-Pactists mustering strong. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presided. Of the 350 members about 250 attended, the number of Mahomedans being very strong. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also attended the meeting by the special request of Mr. Sen Gupta. Hundreds of spectators, deeply interested in the proceedings, besieged the premises and anxiously awaited the results.

The first item of business was a motion by Mr. Lalitmohan Das recommending that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee do not think it desirable to discuss the question whether the subsequent proceedings of the Krishnagar Conference held under the presidency of Mr. J. Chowdhury was a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference. The motion was negatived by 136 against 103 votes. Rigid scrutiny was exercised regarding the credentials of those taking part in the ballot and it is understood some were disqualified and ejected amid cries of 'shame'.

Mr. Mohini Mohan Das then moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting presided over by Mr. J. Chowdhury at Krishnagar was no meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference and that there should not be any further session of the Conference this year. This was carried by an overwhelming majority. A poll was demanded but the mover was prevailed upon to withdraw.

MR. BISWAS' RESOLUTION.

The motion moved by Mr. Surendranath Biswas (Faridpur) that the Hindu Muslim Pact be deferred till the next Congress evoked a heated and acrimonious debate. Considerable opposition is being offered to it by the younger party, who insist on considering the motion at this meeting.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Das moved an amendment that whereas according to the preamble of the Bengal Pact its provisions are to take effect when the foundation of self-government is secured and whereas there is tension of feeling between Hindus and Moslems, this meeting does not think it desirable to reconsider the Pact. The amendment was lost for want of a seconder.

Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhury moved another amendment that all discussions regarding the Pact be postponed till the next Congress.

Mr. S. C. Bose's amendment that the Bengal Pact being a dead letter, as evidenced by the recent Hindu-Moslem disturbances, it was necessary, in the opinion of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, to consider the question of rescission, revision or modification of the Pact, was ruled out of order being in direct opposition to the original resolution.

MR. BISWAS' RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Gour Mohan Roy wanted to add to the original resolution the clause that the question be considered at the next Congress. After three hours' debate all the amendments were lost and the resolution moved by Mr. Biswas was carried. When poll was taken, 153 voted for and 88 against the resolution.

The President then intimated that by the passing of Mr. Surendra Nath Biswas's resolution, all other resolutions on the Pact automatically dropped.

RECONSTITUTION OF B. P. C. C. EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Kiransanker Roy then moved that the present executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee be dissolved. Mr. Roy, in moving his resolution, said that he did not mean this resolution as a reflection or a vote of censure on the Executive. There were certain members who were against the Cawnpore programme and therefore the Executive should be reconstituted.

Mrs. Urmila Devi seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sureschandra Das opposed the resolution. He said that the resolution was based on a circular of Mr. Sen Gupta. It was "zulum" practised on them because they were anti-Pactists.

Mr. Wahed Hussain said the purport behind the resolution was to bring in men who would give their wholehearted support to the present programme of the Congress and not to drive out inconvenient workers. Incidentally he mentioned that the Pact was not insisted upon by the Moslems. He joined the Congress not in a spirit of bargain, and he would remain in it so long as he lived pact or no pact.

Mr. Purshottam Roy warned the House against dissolving the Executive for that would be an evil day for Bengal.

"A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT".

Mr. Amritlal Bose thought that a dangerous precedent would be created if the present executive were dissolved. After Mr. K. S. Roy's resolution was supported by several members the President addressed the meeting at length. Replying to Mr. Kiransanker Roy he said the reason why they could not postpone reconstitution of the Executive Committee was that the general election was near at hand, and they wanted men during the next four months to canvass votes in the Executive Committee. There were men who held divergent views and that necessitated the dissolution of the Executive.

Mr. K. S. Roy's resolution was carried by a majority.

At this the members of Karmasangha headed by Mr. Upendranath Banerjee and Mr. Amarendranath Chatterjee walked out of the meeting. A new Executive Committee was then formed with Mr. Sen Gupta as the president.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Sen Gupta said that his grievance against the present Council was that certain of its members had recently formed themselves into an association, styled the "Karmi Sangha", that they had been trying to force their decision on the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and that some of the principal workers had no faith in the Congress Council programme.

They had been talking about that the Swarajist programme was no programme in that it did not countenance acceptance of office. He charged workers with having allied themselves with the Independents and Nationalist parties. In face of all these it had, he said, become impossible for him to work with the present executive. All that he wanted was that he should be allowed to work unhampered, and with that in view he proposed dissolution of the whole Council. He wanted to make clear that he had nothing to say against the ex-revolutionaries. Any one believing in the Council programme of the Congress *in toto*, whether he was an ex-revolutionary or not was welcome to the new Council. With the present members of the Council, some of them having definite anti-Pact views, it was impossible for him to continue Congress work any longer. It was not a threat, emphasised Mr. Sen Gupta, but it was rather an expression of want of confidence in himself to carry on the work with the present Executive, as, according to himself, the Pact was the very foundation upon which Congress work in Bengal, and for that matter, the whole of India, depended.

Srimati Urmila Devi then moved a resolution recording fullest confidence of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in Mr. Sasmal, as an honest patriot and sincere worker in the service of the motherland. Several members gave vent to the feeling that the passing of such a resolution in the absence of a large section of the House would mean a reflection upon them.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO WITHDRAW MOTION.

In the wider interests of the country, Mrs. Naidu appealed to the mover to withdraw the motion. It was very right, she said, that the resolution of confidence in Mr. Sasmal should be brought in, but the passing of it by a victorious section of the House would be taken as an ungenerous gesture on their part and it would mean a stigma upon another section. The withdrawal would be a purely human gesture to some of their workers with whom they hoped to work, and there should not be anything which would cast a stigma upon a section of the people who had suffered a great deal for their convictions.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

The motion was withdrawn. The meeting was adjourned till 7.30 a.m. tomorrow at the Congress office.—Free Press.

## ANOTHER VERSION.

Although Mr. Lalit Mohan Das' motion was at first declared carried it was discovered that the number of hands raised exceeded the total strength of the Committee, and it was also found that some members had not paid their subscriptions. After debarring the disqualified members from voting, a division was called on Mr. Lalit Mohan Das' amendment and it was declared lost, 102 voting for and 137 against it. Mr. Sen Gupta's original motion was then put to the vote, and after a considerable discussion was declared carried by a show of hands.

Mr. Sen Gupta next moved that in the opinion of the B. P. C. C., having regard to the present state of feeling in the country, the question of rescission, revision or modification of the Hindu-Moslem pact of Bengal should not now be considered.

After Mr. Sen Gupta had spoken on his resolution, Mr. Amarendranath Chatterjee moved an amendment that the consideration of the Pact be taken up at once. This was followed by other amendments urging the postponement of the consideration of the Pact till the Gauhati Congress or the next meeting of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, brother of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, moved an amendment that as the Hindu-Moslem Pact was a dead letter in Bengal it should be rescinded. The amendment was lost.

After all amendments had been lost, Mr. Sen Gupta's original motion that the rescission or revision or modification of the Pact should not now be considered was carried by 153 votes to 88. The mofussil members voted solidly in favour of the motion.

ALLEGATION AGAINST PRESIDENT.

The heat generated during the discussion

(Continued on next page.)

# VANDALISM IN HEDJAZ

## ALLEGED BRITISH COMPLICITY!

## WARNING TO BRITAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 14.

The Raja of Mahmudabad, whose return to public life was eagerly awaited, made his first appearance on the platform at a largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans, held last evening at Rifah-i-Am in order to condemn the Wahabi excesses in the Hedjaz and their latest in demolishing Jannat-ul-Baqee. The meeting was fully representative of all shades of opinion. A few Hindus were also in evidence. The Raja of Jahangirabad presided. The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Quran after which a telegram from Sir Abdul Rahim of Calcutta sympathising with the objects of the meeting and expressing inability to attend was read by the Secretary, Khuddam-ul-Harmain.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions expressing deep resentment and anger at the deliberate destruction by the Nejdis of Jannat-ul-Baqee, and strongly condemning, all those who hurt the sacred sentiments of the majority of the Muslims, warning the British Government against its policy and attitude in the Hedjaz, as the demolition of sacred places followed its alliance with Ibn Saud, calling upon the people to postpone their pilgrimage pending a settlement of the affairs in the Hedjaz and restoration of demolished buildings and monuments as mark of their protest against such acts, declaring their non-confidence in the Mecca Motamar and their inability to tolerate the rule of Ibn Saud over the Holy Land, requesting the Muslim rulers and Governments to take steps to have the sacred places of Islam freed from Nejdis and ensure the safety of the tomb of the Holy Prophet, asking the people and the press of India to condemn these barbarous acts of the Nejdis and expressing grateful appreciation of the generosity and love of religion displayed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, in undertaking the restoration of the demolished Holy monuments of the Hedjaz were passed.

WARNING TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The Maharajah of Muhammadabad moved the second resolution:

"Recognizing the fact that the British Government, which is the custodian of the interests of ten crores of the Muslims of India, has already entered into such treaties with Ibn Saud as have obviously brought him and his territories under British control and are binding even on his successors, this mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Lucknow warns the Government that the recent activities of Ibn Saud and his subordinates resulting in the demolition of almost all the sacred buildings and tombs of the Hedjaz have most seriously wounded the religious feelings of the Muslim public. They hasten to declare that this Nejdi vandalism is all the more deplorable in so far as it has followed the conclusion of the above mentioned agreements and as such has gone a long way to create misgivings in the public mind regarding the British attitude and policy in the Hedjaz".

The Maharajah of Muhammadabad, in moving this resolution, deplored the said happenings in the Holy Lands of Islam, and emphasised that no Muslim with a heart could watch in silence the wholesale demolition of their most sacred monuments. He said that all should now combine to put a stop to the recurrence of such excesses.

THE PROPHET'S TOMB.

The Maharajah asserted that there was only one monument—that of the tomb of the Holy Prophet—which was untouched by the Wahabis as far. The Wahabis, continued the Maharajah, considered this as a Samani Akbar, the biggest idol. No one, he declared could be sure of its safety in their hands. The Maharajah warned Britain against complicity in the Wahabi plot and said that the whole Muslim world presented interference in the affairs of the Hedjaz.

He contended that as Britain had gained a dominating hand in the polities of the Hedjaz, Muslims would be justified in holding it responsible for what had occurred.

A number of speakers including Maulana Hasrat Mohani spoke on the various resolutions. Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, General, Secretary of the All-India Moslem League presided after the recess for evening prayers when Raja of Jahangirabad had left.

# WAHABI EXCESSES

## BOMBAY PROTEST

A largely attended public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held in the Jumma Musjid on Monday to protest against the excesses committed by the Nejdis in the Hedjaz. Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha presided on the occasion.

After a number of speakers had denounced tthe alleged sacrilegious acts of the Nejdis, resolutions were passed recording the protest o the Muslim citizens of Bombay against these acts and calling upon the Motamar to postpone the question of electing the Khalifa a sthe present time was not opportune.

(Further report will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle.")

# SOME FACTS CONCERNING BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page [illegible])

fluence and the mining industry shared in the revival to such an extent that, as already stated, it almost regained its pre-war status. Towards the end of 1920, however, it was obvious that the international trade depression of 1921-22 was approaching, but the Government, instead of trying to save the industry actually made the situation worse by agreeing to the Versailles Treaty. The indemnity clause of this treaty extorted large sums from Germany in the form of Reparations. These reparations in turn were paid chiefly in the form of coal with the result that Britain lost almost entirely her export trade with France and Italy. Between these two factors, the mine-owners found themselves in a unique position and, backed by the Government they took full advantage and launched an offensive against the prevailing wages. After a struggle of 13 weeks duration the miners were forced to admit defeat. They then signed the agreement which has remained in operation since. The victory of the owners was so complete and the terms of settlement so humiliating for the miners that after three months, instead of getting the 6 hours as promised, their wages were actually reduced by 40 per cent.

Now with regard to 1923, the prosperous year. As is well-known, Germany collapsed under her reparations load. With her inability to pay came the era of passive resistance and the occupation of the Ruhr, Italy and France were again obliged to Britain for coal supplies, and this added to the fact that British industry in general revived because of Germany's collapse accounts for the prosperity of 1923. Nevertheless it is noteworthy that although substantial profits accrued the wages of the miner remained the same.

**The Dawes Plan.**

This measure, unfortunately, was sanctioned by the Labour Government in 1924 and it has been a direct factor in bringing about the present situation. Through its operations the German State railways have temporarily become the property of an Anglo-American Syndicate of financiers. Reparations are again being paid in the form of coal and it is interesting to note that the fall of British exports to Italy has decreased by just the amount that Germany has sent to Italy in the form of reparations. The effects of the Dawes Plan are, however, still more far-reaching. Germany, desperately anxious to avoid another crisis, has reduced wages and increased hours in all her important industries. The effects are obvious Already wages have been reduced and hours lengthened in Belguim, France and the adjoining countries and now it would appear that the British working class are about to experience a similiar fate. But the process is unending and the defeat of the British Miner as a preliminary to the defeat of the other key industries, will in turn be the signal for the process to begin anew on an international scale.

**Is There A Way Out?**

In view of the large subsidies that the Government have given to the Mining Industry during the past year amounting to well over £20 millions it is plain that economies must be effected in some direction if the industry is to get back to a sound commercial basis. The owners offer no suggestion other than a return to the 8 hour day accompanied by a ruthless cut in wages, but the miners contend that many economies can and must be carried out in other directions before either their wages or hours are interfered with. They point to the fact that the industry pays annually £5 million to royalty-holders for the privilege of mining coal from underneath their estates and that they (the royalty-holders) contribute in no way to the welfare of the industry. They can prove that existence of so many rival and interlocking companies in the mining industry has led to, concealment of the actual profits, needless and wasteful competition, chaotic methods of coal getting and in general has paved the way for the present crisis. They likewise show how the Government and the mine-owners have co-operated, in prosperous times to placate the miners with small concessions and big promises and in lean times to bring about their defeat. Finally they remind the Government that three successive impartial commissions have all recommended Nationalisation in some form or other as the only cure. They claim that under Nationalisation the Government will have a direct interest in the welfare of the industry and will mould its foreign policy accordingly; controlled by one governing authority the mines can be grouped so as to give the best results; that all needless expenditure in the form of royalties ect., will be eliminated and that the industry will be safeguarded against periodic trade depressions. In short they claim that under Nationalisation the industry can provide a decent standard of living for the operatives and at the same time serve the best interests of the community, and in view of the repeated failure of private enterprise it appears that theirs is the only practical alternative.

# POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR BAKRID.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

In view of the Bakrid coming on June 22, police patrols have been considerably increased and in addition to the armed force already posted since the last riot in the affected areas, constables with lathis are seen planted in different parts of the city.—Free Press.

# OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

It is understood that the Governor of Bengal will visit Feni during his monsoon tour.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson and Mrs. G. A. Thomas lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

# OUR MADRAS LETTER.

## ELECTION PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 10.

While the chances of Swarajists and Congressmen in the fortheoming general elections are brightening day by day—thanks to the active propaganda carried on by the leaders and the innate nationalistic temperament of the bulk of the people in this Presidency,—the Ministerialist Party is finding itself between the devil and the deep sea. As hitherto, they have been claiming that every non-Brahmin elected to the Council, without a distinct party label, was their party man. But the high sense of patriotism and the wide national outlook which have impelled many non-Brahmin gentlemen of position and influence to sail under the Congress flag, has completely upset all the plans of the Ministerialists. To add to this, even many staunch Justice-ites are dreadfully afraid that the various acts of commission and omission on the part of the Justice Party during the last six years would adversely affect them at the polls, and some of them are, therefore, announcing or are proposing to announce themselves as Independents, probably with the idea of returning to their old camp after the election. But the people of this Province have seen through the game, and are not likely to be led astray by such tactics.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

The Tamil Nad Congress Committee has, in consultation with the Tamil Nad Swaraj Party, nominated Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M. K. Acharya, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, R. K. Shanmukam Chettyar and M. S. Sesha Iyengar for the various Assembly general constituencies in Tamil Nad. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar will oppose Mr. T. Rangachariar if he elects to contest his city seat, but it is very doubtful whether, after the treatment accorded to him by the citizens of Madras in the first public meeting organised by him to expound his new gospel, he would dare stand in that constituency. Rumours are afloat that he is examining his chances elsewhere. It appears that during his recent visit to the Tanjore District he made enquiries whether he would have any chance as against Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, and everybody who matters in the district, plainly told him that Tanjore would be too hot for him. The Chenglepet-South Arcot constituency is another that he can think of, but Mr. Acharya, the sitting Congressman, is secure in his place and the Dewan Bahadur, is spite of the help he may get from the Ministeralists will surely find himself at the bottom of the poll. He has left for Bangalore to take rest, and he may come to a decision whether or not to tand when he returns to Madras next month.

NOMINATIONS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

It will be remembered that the Madras Legislative Council adopted some time last year a resolution with the amendment moved by a Muhammadan representative that where, in the interests of the minorities and with a view to give them representation in the District Board Presidentships, it is necessary that the Government should make the appointment it shall be open to the Minister to make the nomination. This amendment was agreed to with a view to satisfy the Muhammadans that their reasonable claims will at no time be overlooked. But, unfortunately, advantage is taken of the loophole given by this amendment to deny some of the District Boards their legitimate due, and to make nominations with scant regard for public opinion, on the supposed recommendation of an Advisory Committee. It is impossible to understand the recommendations reported to have been made by this Committee that the present President of the Coimbatore District Board should be re-nominated, and for the Trichinopoly District Board one from the Ministerialist ranks in the Council should be appointed.

The monstrosity of this step will be recognised if it is known that the present President of the Coimbatore District Board himself considered the continuance of nomination as being beyond the pale of practical polities, and made overtures to the other side that if he were returned unopposed to the District Board as its President, he would withdraw his candidature to the Madras Council, and allow all the three Congress candidates to get in uncontested.

# SHOWN THE DOOR.

## TRAVANCORE JOURNALISTS' PLIGHT.

MADRAS, June 14.

The Secretary of the Travancore Press Regulation Repeal Committee wires saying that Her Highness the Maharani Regent has declined to see the deputation of journalists asking them to see the Dewan first.

The new regulation has already been brought in force and three leading Opposition daily newspapers have been asked to deposit the maximum security of Rs. 500, while the pro-Government papers have been let off with Rs. 25. June 23, has been fixed as a day of public protest and on June 21 special issues of newspapers will appear in mourning colours.

Some newspapers are contemplating removing their places of business to an adjacent British territory.—Free Press.

# CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPALITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

brought before him. Mr. Mehta had said that the responsibility for what was going on at Arthur Road was on the shoulders of Mr. Palmarino, and he was equally responsible with others for what was going on there. Mr. Palmarino was then allowed to be discharged. Mr. Jamnadas, continuing, said that he himself had taken over thirty statements of drivers and cleaners and other employees of the Municipality and he got each statement translated in English and explained it to the person who had made it and got his signature on it. Only after he was convinced that the statements were true that Mr. Jamnadas asked them to put their signatures to them. When more than 30 men belonging to the Mechanical Engineer's department were prepared to make these statements about original misappropriation, library, Christmas parties and corruption he thought it was his duty to bring the matter before the Corporation, and a Committee was appointed to go into the matter.

COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Commitee had held 46 meetings and the recorded evidence came to 450 typed sheets and the number of witnesses to 41. The Committee did not look to the men, but to the allegations made against them and whether they were true or false. The Committee were actuated by the sole desire to have the truth in the belief that the guilty should be punished; but if there were no truth, the men should be let off. The Committee consisted of people belonging to all parties and they unanimously came to the conclusion that the allegations of bribery, corruption and criminal misappropriation were all substantially true. The Committee had no mind to be vindictive in the least, for if the allegations were proved in a court of law some of the men would be put into jail. But the Committee had no desire to act with the utmost rigour. The Committee while not wishing to be vindictive desired that the guilty men should not any more be trusted with Municipal stores, for thousands of rupees of worth of tyres and tubes had been pilfered or stolen or were taken away without justification, and bribery was rampant and men were not taken into the Municipal service unless bribes were offered by them.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee decided that Messrs. Higgins, Dinsha, and Palmarino should be asked to retire, because they did not want to trust them any more. They had even given them the benefit of getting their pension, because it was better to be charitable. Besides, they wanted not the slightest cleavage in the Committee. There was no doubt there was criminal conspiracy on the part of several men and although Mr. B. T. Desai thought that every one of them should be hanged, the Committee wanted to give them a loophole and they moderated their recommendations for the sake of unanimity. He hoped, the moment this report was adopted, the Commissioner would carry out its recommendations as embodied in the report unanimously, namely, ask those persons found guilty to retire and in the case of Mr. Cameron to stop his promotion for one year.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

# EXIT THE 'NON-CONFORMISTS'

(Continued from previous page.)

of Mr. Lalit Mohan Das' amendment to the first resolution was more markedly visible when members who had not paid their subscriptions were eliminated from the voting list. The President was openly charged with partiality, a suggestion being made that those who, it was feared, would vote against Mr. Sen Gupta's motion were being deliberately disqualified despite their readiness to pay up their subscriptions on the spot.

Of the several amendments moved to the Pact resolution, one that evoked most animated discussion forged postponement of consideration of Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution regarding the Hindu-Moslem Pact till the Gauhati Congress. Despite earnest appeals made from the outset not to introduce communal feeling in the discussion, sentiment and religion seemed to have dominated the feelings of speakers.

The amendment was declared lost by a show of hands. Those who are opposed to the existence of the Pact of course voted against the amendment as they wanted the Pact rescinded immediately. After the amendment was lost the anti-Pactists left the hall saying "M.L.C.'s and money are carrying the day."

RECONSTITUTION OF EXECUTIVE.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the motion also put from the Chair that the Executive Council be reconstituted in order to give effect to the resolutions passed earlier including one stating that until the with special reference to the principle of work of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee should be in strict conformity with the policy laid down by the Indian National National Congress at Cawnpore with special reference to the principle of Council entry, and the acceptance of office in the gift of Government and for this purpose its members and office bearers should loyally endeavour to carry out the same Most excited and acrimonious discussion ensued on the motion which was eventually carried whereupon members of the Executive Council opposed to Mr. Sen Gupta, left the meeting leaving it to those remaining behind to proceed with the formation of the new executive.

60 MEMBERS REPLACE OLD MEMBERS.

With the exception of the President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who still remain in office, 60 members of the Committee have been replaced by new members 30 from districts and the other 30 elected by the President.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow when the remaining resolutions will be discussed.—A. P.

# *LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.*

## AGRICULTURISTS' BURDEN

### MR DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE.

(The following is the continuation of the Note on Land Revenue submitted by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M. L. C., to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. The first instalment appeared in yesterday's issue.)

This redical change in the old system, this confiscation of the properties of the agriculturists is the greatest harm done not only to the rural population but to the country as a whole and is the chief defect of the Present Land Revenue Policy and indeed the author of that Policy had foreseen this defect and in the first settlement proposals he recommended a permanent settlement in these words: "The most certain way of giving an impulse to agricultural Industry and attracting capital to the improvement of land, would be to create a private property in the latter by declaring the present settlement to be permanent." Government, however, not wishing "to limit their demand" in perpetuity did not accept this recommandation though it was strongly supported by the then Revenue Commissioner, but accepted that of the Collector for a lease of ten years which on a further consideration of Wingate's proposals, they raised to one of 30 years, and this practice of a temporary lease of 30 years inaugurated in the year 1838 still obtains as a settled policy of the Bombay Government, a policy never adopted by any of the previous rulers of this country as both the "Tanka" assessmests of the Mahomedans and the "Kamal" assessments of the Mahrathas were fixed in perpetuity.

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

It is an admitted fact that the country flourished under these native assessments and when the British took charge of it they found prosperity everywhere. Elphinstone, Wingate, Francis and others who had the special opportunities of studying and observing the people had to admit that the country was more prosperous than under the British Rule. Elphinstone says "but with all its defects the Mahratha country flourished and the people seem to have been exempt from some of the evils which exist under 'our more perfect system'". Wingate observes, "the District never prospered but under the Tanka settlement". "When the Deccan fell into the hands of the British Government its condition was comparatively flourishing and its present lamentable state of poverty, I ascribe chiefly to the circumstances of an onerous land tax".

CULTURAL TREATMENT OF LANDS.

The "Kamal" rate introduced by the Mahrathas was heavier than the Tanka tax of the Mahomedans but it was never realized in full and after some years the Tanka settlement was again restored, a fact which shows elasticity of the State demand within a fixed permanent limit and readiness on the part of the Mahrathas to correct a mistake even at a time when they were at war with the British and consequently badly in need of funds. It was this elasticity in the administration of land revenue and this element of permanence that were responsible for the prosperity of the country during the Indian rule. Intensive and diversified agriculture which at present is gradually dying out was practised on a very large scale and a thorough and efficient cultural treatment of the soil made it possible to raise crops even in lean years and resist the effects of famine and drought, and those costly and durable field works that still bear witness to the enterprise, skill, and wealth of the people of those times, viz. Pats and wells in the Deccan and tanks and wells in Gujerat and also expensive communal works for the general use and benefit were the gifts of those generations under Indian rule to the present generation which is not rich enough to repair them. Districts like Ahmednagar which not only fed themselves but fed others are compelled to send their sons to lift stones in Bombay and borrow grass from the Government to feed their cattle. How can human and cattle power work with efficiency in the ensuing monsoon under such a state of affairs and save enough for bad times?

Both the Tanka and the Kamal assessments were levied in lump on the villages and the very nature of them precluded the remotest possibility of a taxation of improvements. The agriculturist was free to do whatever he liked with his share of land which was his own property from "the sky to the utmost depth" and which could not be attached or confiscated for non-paymest of taxes, if it remained fallow even for 30 or 40 years. Under this system the village possessed in common all the forest and waste areas within its boundary and the revenues derived from these sources contributed in some measure to relieve the pressure of the land tax.

It is, however, a notorious fact that the present policy without giving any compensation has confiscated those communal properties and, inspite of a positive law which in clear and definite terms, gives a solemn legal binding, has not scrupled to break the law and tax the improvements effected from the slender resources of the Ryot in order to get some lacs of rupees every year, and this despotic act the Government can do with impunity because civil courts are legally debarred from taking cognisance of such matters.

From the above it will appear that during the Indian rule the state demand fluctuated within a fixed permanent limit and that the mass of peasantry was free from the evils of a rigid and complicated system of Revenue administration and the reasonableness of the system will be apparent when we consider the principles on which the Income Tax is levied. A closed factory or shop never pays that tax and actual loss also is not taxed and only people who have earned more than a declared minimum are made liable to pay, so if the Mahrathas, according to Elphinstone, did not attach property even for 40 years, why should a civilized Government do so if a cultivator did not pay the land tax because he could not cultivate it or make any profit out of it, surely the State should have no desire to tax misfortune, misery and suffering. The Government have recently abolished the unjust excise duties and have done justice to mill owners. Why should the State not extend a similar concession to the Agriculturists by lightening their present burden? Either by direct or indirect taxes, they have for almost a century been called upon to bear the burdens of a costly state and though insulted, oppressed and kicked, they have borne it with courage and without grumble and now that the State can exist and flourish even without the Land Revenue, it will not be a great sacrifice if it relieves heavily taxed parts of the Presidency of a portion of their burden and make the state demand permanent throughout the presidency and thus follow in the footseps of the Mogul and Mahratha Governments.

# "REVELATION OF BROKEN FAITH."

## ALLEGATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

## BACK TO BEGGING BOWL.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Mr. Ghuznavi criticised in detail the Government communique of 5th June which in his opinion, was one more revelation of broken faith on the part of Government towards Moslems. It was subversive of the avowed pledge of non-interference in religious matters, and was not in keeping with the spirit of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria. Continuing, he said that Government should not have singled out the Nakhoda Mosque for differential treatment as, according to Moslem traditions, all mosques were equally sacred, irrespective of their size or importance or situation. He wanted to emphasise that the Hindu representatives at the Conference of 17th May with Lord Lytton did not dispute prohibition of music before places of worship during the hours of congregational prayers and that music had, on all occasions, been stopped while passing by particular mosques. It was therefore apparent that Government had given the Mahomedans less concession than what the Hindus admitted to be the Mussalmans' due.

PROMISES WRITTEN ON SAND.

Concluding, Mr. Ghuznavi quoted a lengthy extract from Sir William Hunter's book "Indian Mussalmans" to show how often promises and pledges made to the Moslems had proved to have been written on sand. Their grievances had been partially redressed by the partition of Bengal which was later revoked, and the impetus which the Moslem community received at the time towards advancement and progress was rudely shaken. Then came the great war and in its wake followed the Non-Co-operation movement, and Moslems in their thousands succumbed to its allurements, but only to meet with disappointent. The third mirage which floated before their eyes was Swaraj with its Hindu-Moslem pact dangling before their eyes, its voluntary maintenance of the long-established custom of the stoppage of music before mosques, non-interference with cow-killing, its 60 per cent. representation in the Council and local bodies and 55 per cent. of the loaves and fishes, the crumbs and crusts off the bureaucratic table. He would advise the Muslims that in trying to retriere their lost position they must avoid all violence, must not transgress the bounds of law, nor take the law into their own hands. They must trust in God, and in the fairness of the British people. He had great faith in the sense of justice of the British. The local Government may have acted hastily, and they must adopt all possible means of constitutional redress and carry their grievances to higher authorities.

WANTED MUTUAL RESPECT OF WISHES.

After the presidential speech was over Hakim Abdul Rauf, in a long Urdu speech, explained the Government communique. He said that every Musalman declared emphatically that no music had been allowed before mosques, while every Hindu, placed high or low, asserted equally strongly that music had been allowed, but if the terms of the license were carefully perused it would be clear that the Hindus were not speaking the truth. The Moslems asked for the stoppage of music before mosques; the Hindus asked that cow sacrifice should not be performed in an offensive manner. It behoved each community to respect the wishes of the other.

A resolution that the meeting of Moslems assembled at the Town Hall adopted the lucid speech of the President, Haji A. K. Ghuznavi, as fully conveying the feelings of the Moslem community on the question of music before mosques was unanimously passed.

On account of the large crowd it was necessary to hold seven overflow meetings on the maidan in front of the Town Hall.—A. P.

# THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

## EDUCATION OF FACTORY WORKERS.

### TOKYO INQUIRY.

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Tokyo has been for some time considering the question of education of the factory workers in that city. The enquiry, which was completed a short time ago, revealed some interesting facts.

The enquiry covered 93,574 men and women workers employed in 184 factories, in dyeing machine and tool works, chemical works, the food and drink trades, and other miscellaneous industries.

In these factories it was found that more than 40 per cent. of the workers had completed the elementary school course. Those with the highest education were found in the machine industry, where 6 per cent. had completed the secondary school course, while the workers with a lower degree of education were found in the dyeing works, where as many as 35 per cent. had not completed their elementary school course. The proportion of illiteracy was very low, being only about 2,000 out of nearly 94,000 workers.

In general, the men were found to be better educated than the women. Most of them had finished their elementary school course and a considerable number of them had begun, but not completed the secondary school course. About 4.5 per cent. of them had graduated from the secondary schools. Among women, the majority had finished their elementary school course. Only 0.3 per cent. of them had graduated from the secondary schools.

An interesting fact is that schools are run by some of the factories. As many as 19 factories had their own schools, and 14 had training or study courses with lectures and lessons. Of the dyeing works, 12 had schools because of the large number of women workers employed. One machine factory was found to possess a secondary school; but this must be regarded as an exception. *The "Industrial and Labour Information".*

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY.

An article in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" gives a survey of industrial disputes in the Presidency from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1926. The total number of disputes during the quinquennium amounted to 492. Of these, 14 affected more than one industrial concern. The general effects of these disputes have been given in tabular form in the article. It can be seen from these tables that the majority of the disputes, namely 385, occurred in cotton spinning and weaving mills. In all 768,591 workpeople were involved in these disputes, 709,712 directly and 58,789 indirectly. The total number of working days lost was 23,846,330. An analysis of disputes by causes shows that the majority were due to questions of pay and allowances, no less than 45.1 per cent. of the total being due to this cause. The duration of disputes in the majority of cases was less than six days. Out of the total disputes, 327 lasted from 1 to 5 days. Out of the total of 492 disputes, 335 or 68.1 per cent. ended entirely unfavourably to the workers and only 135 or 27.4 per cent. ended either entirely favourably or mainly favourably. The number of disputes in which the workers had complete success amounted to 71 or 14.4 per cent.

## WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

The working class cost of living index number published in May number of the "Labour Gazette" was 153, both in April and in May 1926. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index for Bombay City (100 represents level of July 1914) was 153 for all articles and 150 for food articles only. The final index showed a fall of three points as compared with May 1925 and of forty points as compared with October 1920 when the maximum was reached.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency has just published his 21st Annual Report on the working of these Societies for the twelve months ending 31st March 1925. The Co-operative movement made satisfactory progress during the year under review. There was a good increase both in the number of members and in the working capital which now stand at 392,163 and Rs. 711,66,611 respectively. The total number of societies in the Presidency is now 4,126. Compared with last year the societies show an increase of 383 the number of members, of nearly 37,000; and the working capital of about Rs. 92 lakhs. The increase is noticeable chiefly on the credit side of the movement, especially agricultural credit, due to greater propaganda and better supervision.

## SUBSISTENCE WAGE EXPERIMENTS.

The attempts which are being made in the iron and steel industry to adjust wage rates in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay and at the same time to ensure the payment of a reasonable subsistence amount to the workers, are producing a somewhat chaotic position from the point of view of the statistician who desires to measure relative wage levels, but they have much interest for the student of the various wage theories. Normally, of course, wages in the industry are adjusted by the simple process of varying the percentage addition to basis rates at regular intervals in corresponding with movements in the selling prices of iron and steel. The modifications which have been made in this arrangement in recent months are of two main types. In the first place, special bonuses were granted to the lower-paid workers, in addition to the wages as determined by the normal method. More recently there has been a widespread application of arrangements whereby reductions in wages warranted by a fall in prices have been postponed or waived. The combination of these two types of modification with the normal method of wage regulation has produced somewhat confused, but interesting results. Two examples may be quoted. In the steel-smelting shops in the North of England, a bonus varying in amount according to earnings, has been paid for some time to the lower-paid men. Under arrangements recently made, the last reduction in the percentage addition to basis rates, due under the sliding scale, has been postponed in the case of the workers who are in receipt of the bonus. The lower-paid men thus receive 6¼ per cent. more on their basis rates than the higher-paid workers, and also a bonus of anything up to 7s. a week. At the Cumberland blast furnaces the position is still more complicated. The percentage addition to basis rates has ceased to fluctuate, pending a rise in selling prices, but the percentage addition to output bonus earnings continues to be varied at two-monthly intervals. The lower-paid workers, in this case also, receive a flat-rate bonus of the subsistence type, which is subject to the provision that no man shall receive less than 41s. a week. These arrangements are all of a temporary nature, but they establish a precedent for the recognition of the principle of the subsistence wage, and they illustrate certain methods by which the principle can be applied in cases of exceptional economic conditions, without undue interference with the normal method of wage regulation.—(The "Economist", London.)

## WANTED EATING SHED FOR BOMBAY WORKMEN.

Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—It is to be highly regretted that employers of labour in Bombay are regardless of giving even the most ordinary conveniences of life to the numerous workmen under them. During my peregrination from workshop to workshop, I have been pained to find that poor labourers are compelled to have their lunch, during the hour of intermission, in the most unhappy of conditions, under the burning sun with clouds of smoke and dust pouring into the food, with no sitting accommodation whatever, nor any washing arrangements, nor any place for rest after the meal. After taxing work of five hours in the midst of the fluffs of cotton and sparks of fire the men are denied the simple privilege of a comfortable shed in which to take their grub. I know the officers never take the trouble to go round the workshop when men take their meal. The chargemen, foremen and other managers have a comfortable time of it. Why not provide the poor, voiceless workmen with the most ordinary shelter even? Do they not need even so simple a thing as a covered place? I saw the other day in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop workmen all squatted down on filthy floor to hurried meals. I have also witnessed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop a similar distressing state of affairs. The less said the better about the "conveniences" provided for the textile workers.

## JAPANESE DELEGATION TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At the International Labour Conference which opened on 26th May at Geneva, the Japanese employers are represented by Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the chief shipbuilding firm in the country, the first in Japan to apply the eight-hour day. The Japanese workers' organisations, which have a combined membership of over three hundred thousand, are sending Mr. Itaro Narasaki, Chairman of the National Seamen's Union, who will represent seamen in particular.

Japan, as a country of great industrial importance, is a permanent member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. The delegate of the Japanese Government on the Governing Body, Mr. Mayeda, will also represent the Japanese Government at the Conference, the other Government delegate being Mr. Seisoku Miyazaki, Director of the Japanese Mercantile Marine Department.

The number and choice of delegates shows that Japan, which is the second maritime power, takes a great interest in the work of the International Labour Conference. As far as the regulation of conditions of work goes, Japan during the last ten years has concentrated work which in Europe was spread over a century.

## SWEDISH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

During 1925 the Swedish Trade Union Centre has made most gratifying progress. The membership of the affiliated unions has grown by 24,280 or 6.7 per cent., from 360,337 to 384,617. The largest unionist the Metal workers: with 70,998 members, and next in size come the Factory workers' union with 43,252, the Railwaymen's union with 34,872, the Saw-mill workers' union with 33,354 and the Paper-workers' union with 26,135 members

As the trade union headquarters in Stockholm had long been too small for the needs of the organisation, the National Centre has now purchased a palatial building situated near the old headquarters, and has had it reconstructed to make it suitable for its new purpose.

## AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS.

The Austrian National Trade Union Centre has just published its report for the year 1925, from which we learn among other things that during the year in question the trade union struggle has entered on a new phase. Up to 1924 the whole industrial and trade union side of the life of the Austrian people was dominated by the cost of living figures. Collective agreements were drawn up for whole groups of industries together, but with the stabilisation of the currency this method has been abandoned. The struggles of the trade unions take on a sectional form now that wage-agreements are made applicable to one branch of an industry only instead of applying to the whole of one or more industries and varying automatically with the movements of the cost of living index. As a result, 1925 has produced an extraordinary crop of wage movements. It is a striking tribute to the strength of the trade unions that very few of the many conflicts have been unsuccessful, not one wage movement completely failed, and not a single strike collapsed.

## INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

On April 7th a meeting of the International Workers' Education Committee was held at the Maison Syndicate, Brussels, attended by the following representatives:—

Bowen (England), Bramsnaes (Denmark), Weimann (Germany), Jauniaux (Belgium) and J. W. Brown (I. F. T. U.).

Spencer Miller (U. S. A.) and Mertens (I. F. T. U.) were unable to be present.

The chief work of the meeting was to draft a Constitution for the Workers' Education International, one of whose most important objects is the co-ordination of the Workers' Education movement internationally. A result of this co-ordination will be to make the Education International a most useful adjunct of the International Labour Movement.

It is not anticipated that it will be possible to arrange an Education Conference this year. The Committee however urges all workers to give the fullest support to the Summer Schools organised by the I. F. T. U. and to the International Educational Notes published monthly by them.—(I. F. T. U.)

## LABOUR SAYINGS.

I am in favour of a Ministry of Fine Arts, to work in unison with the Board of Education.—Mr. Arthur Bourchier.

The housing problem is, to a large extent, a wage problem.—Mr. Robert Williams.

The present ineffective and very partial organisation of women workers is one of the great perils which confront Trade Unionism in relation to hours and conditions of pay.—Miss Margaret Bondfield.

The workers must get into their organisations; 100 per cent. Trade Unionism is necessary.—Mr. A. J. Cook.

Millions of pounds of money taken from the workers in the form of surplus value finds a profitable rate of interest abroad.—Mr. Robert Williams.

It is essential that each individual Trade Unionist should recognise his responsibility in increasing the prestige and power of the Trade Union Movement.—Mr. Walter Citrine.

During fifteen months of Tory rule wages have steadily fallen, and are still falling, unemployment is not diminished, and the Government is displaying an extremely reactionary temper in its administration of affairs.—Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

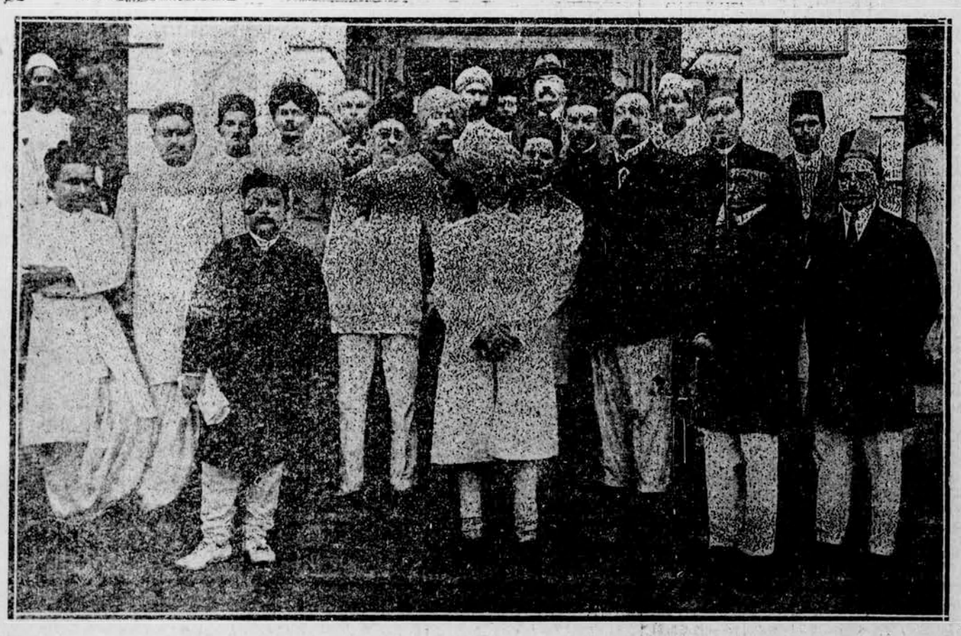
If there is a fight next May, it will be the greatest fight in working-class history, and we shall win, not only for our class, but for the world.—Mr. A. J. Cook.

This century is the children's century, and it is so because it has seen the enfranchisement of the mothers of the children.—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The only Tory policy which now remains for agriculture is to hand the farmers over to the great banks.—Dr. Addison.

When we find that the big banks made a profit last year of nearly £11,000,000—much of which went to persons with huge fortunes—it is time something was done to reorganise Society on a Socialist basis.—Sir Richard Rees.

# BULSAR BABY WEEK.



The Maharaja of Dharampore, who is seen in the centre, distributed prizes at the Bulsar Baby Week gathering.

The opening ceremony of the Bulsar Baby Week was performed by the Maharaja of Bansda who is seen in the centre.

# PROMINENT DEPARTURES BY ENGLISH MAIL

Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal left for England by s.s. "Razmak" last Saturday.

Sir Henry Lawrence, Acting Governor of Bombay, was one of the passengers on s.s. "Razmak" leaving for England.

HOW CONSTIPATION RUINS YOUR HEALTH

You cannot avoid the evil consequences of Constipation, for as soon as your bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned. Purgative salts may give temporary relief, but to permanently overcome the trouble there is nothing better than Little Laxaliver Pills, which can be obtained from chemists at 14 annas per box. Little Laxaliver Pills give instant relief, yet they never gripe or cause pain.

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M. KANNAN, Manager.

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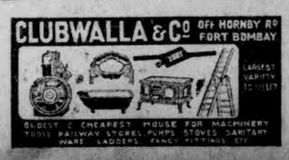

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Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

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*Government Security*
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.

**PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000**

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED
ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES:
Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000 per annum.
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Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

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| NEW | 1923—Rs. | 1,74,00,000 |
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A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
**ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI**
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
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An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
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This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re.1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

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**Chills and Ague**

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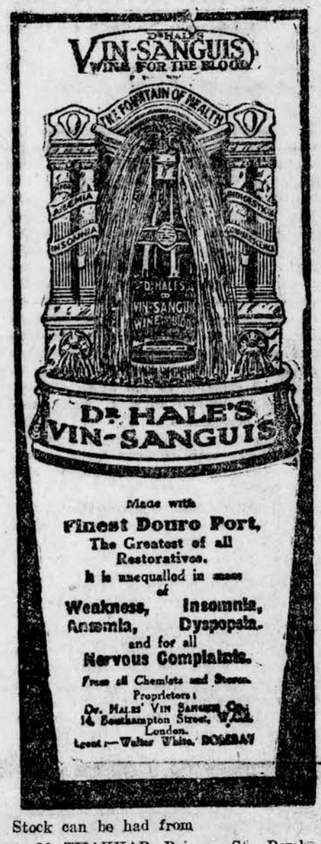


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EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
Visagapatam.


# THE WEATHER.

## MONSOON WEAKENS ON WEST COAST

SIMLA, June 14.

The monsoon has weakened on the west coast of the Peninsula, but remains active in Burma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, while a few falls have occurred in north Bengal, and the West Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein one and a half; Diamond Island six; Myitkyina two; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri four; Cherrapunji six; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Karwar one; Cochin and Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

## DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN KATHIAWAR.

### HOUSES COLLAPSE.

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Reports have reached here of a severe cyclone at Dhandhuka in Kathiawar. The roofs of several houses were blown away and about three or four oxen were killed. It is also reported that several houses collapsed and two young girls were carried away by strong winds to some distance, causing slight injuries.—Free Press.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 14.

| Stations. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926 | Total since 1st June, 1926 | June 1st to 14th | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1924 | 1925 |
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0 20 | 0 97 | 1 07 | 21 09 |
| Fort (St. Geo. Hospital). | 0 19 | 0 61 | 1 61 | 21 36 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 0 29 | 0 61 | 0 57 | |

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

**Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 14th June 1926.**

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.623 inches (·048 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.577 inches (.018 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .010
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.3 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (1.1 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 79·2 degrees (0.4 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 76 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SSE
Velocity " " 20 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 358 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.29 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.97 "
" " " year 4.06 "

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual except in the southwest, where humidity is normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the southeast and the maximum alone elsewhere. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 118 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is in considerable defect. Temperature was markedly in excess throughout the province. A maximum temperature of 116 deg. was recorded at both Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal everywhere except at Karachi, where it was normal; the minimum also was higher than usual in central Rajputana. The thermometer rose to 120 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was above normal in Central India West and locally elsewhere. Kathiawar and the greater part of Gujerat

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. The maximum temperature was above normal in the western districts, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were in considerable excess elsewhere. Both Chanda and Raipur recorded a maximum temperature of 112 deg.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.76," Mormugao 0.30" and Karwar 1.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Minimum temperature was slightly below normal at Karwar. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 87 deg. .0 (1 deg. below normal) and the lowest 79 deg. .2 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and in defect generally in the rest of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan; the minimum also was higher than usual at Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Strong monsoon conditions prevail on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, while a few light falls have occurred in the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 0.79", Cochin 1.44" and Trivandrum 1.29". Unusually high temperatures persist in the eastern parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Extension in the Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGAM FOR THE 13TH JUNE 1926, ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon continues active on the west coast of the Peninsula and has strengthened in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, north Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Mergue, Bassein two inches; Moulmein, Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu nine; Maymyo, Dhubri two; Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji ten; Ratnagiri three; Mormugao, Mangalore Cochin two; Aurangabad one and a half; Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE 1926.

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st June to date | Normal 1st June to date | Departure 1st June to date. | Annual Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BalufstanQuetta | .. | 0 | 0.03 | —0.03 | 9.75 |
| Punjab— | | | | | |
| Multan | .. | 0 | 0.16 | —0.16 | 7.20 |
| Rawalpin di.. | .. | 0.12 | 0.57 | —0.45 | 34.77 |
| Lahore | .. | 0 | 0.21 | —0.21 | 19.62 |
| Hissar | .. | 0 | 0.42 | —0.42 | 14.47 |
| Ambala | .. | 0 | 0.47 | —0.47 | 30.49 |
| Delhi | .. | 0 | 0.53 | —0.53 | 26.84 |
| United Provinces | | | | | |
| Agra | .. | 0.10 | 0.33 | —0.23 | 26.90 |
| Mainpuri | .. | 0 | 0.18 | —0.18 | 27.07 |
| Jhansi | .. | 0.09 | 0.51 | —0.42 | 36.17 |
| Cawnpore | .. | 0.22 | 0.81 | —0.59 | 35.92 |
| Allahabad | .. | 0.10 | 0.57 | —0.47 | 39.06 |
| Sind— | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | .. | 0 | 0.04 | —0.04 | 3.68 |
| Karachi | .. | 0 | 0.11 | —0.11 | 7.56 |
| Rajtana-Bikaner | .. | 0 | 0.32 | —0.32 | 11.79 |
| Ajmer | .. | 0.30 | 0.48 | +0.18 | 20.65 |
| Jaipur | .. | 0.24 | 0.51 | +0.27 | 24.21 |
| Kotah | .. | 0.11 | 0.91 | —0.89 | 28.23 |
| Mount Abu | .. | 0 | 0.53 | —0.59 | 60.76 |
| Kathiawar— | .. | | | | |
| Bhuj | .. | 0 | 0.38 | —0.38 | 14.39 |
| Dwaraka | .. | 0 | 0.44 | —0.44 | 13.52 |
| Veraval | .. | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.19 | —1.18 | 18.80 |
| Rajkot | .. | 0 | 0.74 | —0.74 | 26.29 |
| Bhavnagar Para | .. | 0 | 1.25 | —1.25 | 21.20 |
| Gujerat— | | | | | |
| Surat | .. | 0 | 1.37 | —1.37 | 40.97 |
| Ahmedabad | .. | 0 | 0.71 | —0.71 | 28.83 |
| Deesa | .. | 0 | 0.20 | —0.20 | 24.70 |
| Central India W. | | | | | |
| Neemuch | .. | 0.01 | 0.80 | —0.79 | 29.19 |
| Indore | .. | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2.02 | —2.00 | 33.12 |
| CentralProvinces | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | .. | 0 | 0 | 0.92 | —0.92 | 55.11 |
| Saugor | .. | 0.30 | 0.60 | —0.30 | 44.95 |
| Hoshangabad | .. | 0.88 | 1.66 | —0.78 | 48.85 |
| Khandwa | .. | 0.12 | 1.79 | —1.67 | 29.63 |
| Akola | .. | 0.12 | 0.35 | 2.00 | —1.65 | 31.35 |
| Amraoti | .. | .. | 0.11 | 2.44 | —2.33 | 33.05 |
| Nagpur | .. | .. | 0.06 | 3.10 | —3.04 | 48.97 |
| Chanda | .. | .. | 0.05 | 2.55 | —2.50 | 51.90 |
| Raipur | .. | .. | 0.05 | 2.31 | —2.26 | 50.83 |
| Konkan— | | | | | |
| Bombay | .. | 0.20 | 6.97 | 5.72 | —4.75 | 70.63 |
| Ratnagiri | .. | 0.76 | 7.67 | 13.10 | —5.43 | 99.98 |
| Mormugao | .. | 0.30 | 7.04 | 13.60 | —6.56 | 94.95 |
| Karwar | .. | 1.23 | 7.77 | 17.96 | 10.19 | 120.12 |
| Bombay Deccan | | 1.46 | 6.54 | 16.19 | —9.65 | 120.12 |
| Malegaon | .. | .. | 0.28 | 2.28 | —2.00 | 22.23 |
| Ahmednagar | .. | .. | 1.08 | 2.99 | —1.91 | 22.33 |
| Poona | .. | .. | 0.88 | 2.22 | —1.34 | 27.11 |
| Sholapur | .. | .. | 2.55 | 2.63 | —0.08 | 28.45 |
| Bijapur | .. | .. | 0.39 | 2.19 | —1.80 | 20.90 |
| Belgaum | .. | .. | 1.32 | 3.55 | —2.23 | 50.13 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | | |
| Aurangabad | .. | 2.10 | 2.40 | —0.30 | 27.53 |
| NizamabadIndur | .. | 0 | 1.17 | —1.71 | 40.08 |
| Hyderabad | .. | 0.02 | 2.20 | —2.18 | 32.37 |
| Malabar— | | | | | |
| Mangalore | .. | 0.79 | 14.48 | 18.30 | —3.82 | 125.68 |
| Calicut | .. | 0.03 | 9.03 | 16.59 | —7.56 | 117.16 |
| Cochin | .. | 1.44 | 17.07 | 13.63 | +3.44 | 114.51 |
| Trivandrum | .. | 1.29 | 6.35 | 7.16 | —0.81 | 64.51 |
| Ceylon- Colombo | | 0.01 | 4.83 | 4.95 | —0.12 | 84.16 |
| MadrasExcluding | | | | | | |
| Malabar&Mysore | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | .. | 0.03 | 2.14 | —2.11 | 41.59 |
| Bellary | .. | 0.57 | 1.06 | —0.49 | 20.51 |
| Cuddapah | .. | 0.32 | 1.36 | —1.04 | 31.23 |
| Madras | .. | 0.01 | 0.95 | —0.94 | 50.74 |
| Bangalore | .. | 0.02 | 1.89 | —1.87 | 35.37 |
| Coimbatore | .. | 0.04 | 0.78 | —0.74 | 22.29 |
| Trichinopoly | .. | 0.55 | 0.74 | —0.19 | 33.18 |
| Nagapatam | .. | 0.02 | 0.53 | —0.51 | 54.98 |


# "ASTROLOGY"
## WONDERFUL FORETELLING BY HANUMATH-UPASI

Send your selected questions with the time and date of your birth or the time of writing the questions and you will get their correct reply. Testing questions and questions re. theft and Government will not be attended to.

CHARGES:—
One to 5 questions .. .. .. Rs. 1 0 0
Above 5, each extra question .. " 0 8 0
Annual Life reading for one year .. " 5 0 0
Annual Life reading for five years .. " 10 0 0

**TESTIMONIALS**

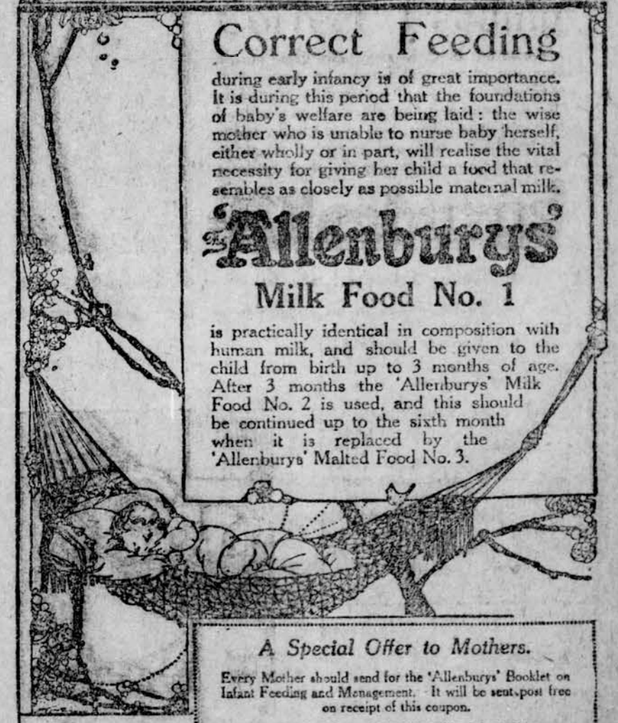
(1) Mr. BALAKR'SHNA MUDALIAR, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli Salem Dist. writes under date 17th June, 1925:—"The life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found every thing correct.

(2) JAGJIWAN DAYAL'S Bungalow,
Ghat Kopar, G. I. P. Ry.,
31—12—21.
Dear Sir,
I am glad to inform you that I am perfectly satisfied with your answers to my 5 questions and I saw a further proof of the same by GOD HANUMAN Appearing in my dream last night.
(SD.) DHANESWAR VAJIROM

(3) Basavangudy, 28-10.24.
Dear Sir,
As some of the answers to my questions I sent on the 25th March last, and the answers were sent by you on the 30th, have proved true and in the hope that other answers will also prove true, I wish to propitiate "SRI GOD ANJANEYA" by sending Rs. 5 for MANGALA HARTHI.
(SD.) N. G. RANGAYYA, B.A., B.E., Ex Engineer.

(4) Indore city, 27-11-25
Respected Sir,
With ref. to your favor in reply to my question letter "Baroda D/2-10.24, I herewith beg to take liberty and thank you sincerely at the same time, as your kind information to my Quest. 3 has astonished me by proving quite correct as you will find from this letter, i.e., I am writing this from Indore and I got employed here exactly in 24th January 1926 as you stated about 3 months' time before.
(SD.) FARHAT ALI.

*APPLY TO:—*
**Prof. T. S. KRISHNASWAMI IYER,**
ASTROLOGER, VILLUPURAM, P. O.,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.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during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.
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will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.
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# Good Morning!

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## C. P. NOTES.

### ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 10.

In a recent communication to all the Indian Universities, the High Commissioner for India refers to the increasing difficulties experienced by Indian students in that country in obtaining admission into British Universities and in securing good degrees owing to their ignorance on the commencement of their studies there, of any modern European Language other than English. A knowledge of at least one modern European Language is generally required from all students entering Universities in England.

The High Commissioner hopes that Indian Universities will make arrangements for special classes in one or more of the modern European Languages such as French or German being provided for students who intend eventually to go to Europe for further study.

The peace and tranquillity of the Nagpur public has been recently disturbed by the growing menace of the satta gambling, i. e. speculation on the American futures, which has already reduced many a family of poor labouring classes to abject poverty. Recently a case of suicide has been reported and many reports of sporadic thefts are daily coming in. Meetings are held to condemn this sort of gambling and requesting Government to put a stop to it. It is understood that the local Congress Committee is taking steps to picket the satta business shops.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Nagpur may now be said to be in the throes of the election campaign and meetings are held almost daily when Swarajists and Responsivists explain to the electorate their respective policies and programmes.

Seth Jumnadas of Jubbulpore has issued a circular letter to many people in this province on the subject of the coming elections. The question being one having reference to the Province as a whole it has been decided to summon a conference of all leading gentlemen interested in the subject with a view to settle definitely a course of action which is compatible with the needs of the present political situation.

Arrangements are also in progress to organise a Responsivist party composed of Congress-Responsivists, Liberals, Independents and others to combat the elections against the orthodox Swarajists.

The annual report of the Young Men's Indian Association, Nagpur City, for the last year shows that the Association is carrying on useful work in spreading mass education, removal of untouchability, and the relief of poverty and distress amongst the submerged classes. The Association has approached the Nagpur Municipality and the Government for funds to carry out the scheme of mass education, evolved by Mr. A. B. Mande.

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A Calcutta message says:—"In response to a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Traders' Association under the presidentship of Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarty, all stationery and petty shops were closed on Sunday, and it is expected the practice thus introduced will be continued."

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas as Returning Officer in respect of the election in the Karachi Chamber of Commerce Constituency.


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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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